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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह पृथक संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (Other than the Ministry of Defence)

वित्त मंत्रालय

(वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 23 जून, 2010

का.आ. 1847.—सरकारी स्थान (अप्राधिकृत अधिभागियों की बेदखली), अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और दिनांक 20-12-2001 के भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, आर्थिक कार्य विभाग (बैंकिंग प्रभाग) अधिसूचना सं. 13/7/2000-बीओए का अधिक्रमण करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार, एतद्द्वारा, सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी के स्तर के समकक्ष अधिकारी होने पर निम्नलिखित सारणी के कालम (2) में उल्लिखित अधिकारियों को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजन के लिए सम्पदा अधिकारियों के रूप में नियुक्त करती है, जो सारणी के कालम (3) में उल्लिखित सरकारी स्थानों के संबंध में उक्त अधिनियम द्वारा या उसके अधीन सम्पदा अधिकारियों को प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करेंगे और उन्हें सौंपे गए कर्तव्यों को पूरा करेंगे। यह अधिसूचना, पूर्व अधिसूचना जिसका यह अधिक्रमण कर रहा है अथवा कृत कार्रवाई को प्रभावित नहीं करेगा और न ही इस अधिसूचना द्वारा अधिक्रमित अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत सम्पदा अधिकारियों के द्वारा शुरू की गई लंबित कार्रवाई को प्रभावित करेगा और उक्त अधिसूचना शासित होता रहेगा :—

क्रम सं.	अधिकारी का पदनाम	सरकारी स्थानों की श्रेणियां तथा क्षेत्राधिकार की स्थानीय सीमाएं
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	अंचल प्रबंधक, आगरा अंचल, आगरा	उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के आगरा, अलीगढ़, इटावा, फर्रुखाबाद, फिरोजाबाद, हाथरस, कन्नौज, मनीपुरु, मथुरा जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर।

(1)	(2)	(3)
2.	अंचल प्रबंधक, अहमदाबाद अंचल, अहमदाबाद	गुजरात राज्य के अहमदाबाद, खेड़ा जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
3.	अंचल प्रबंधक, भागलपुर अंचल, भागलपुर	बिहार राज्य के बांका, बेगुसराय, भागलपुर, गोड्डा, जमुई, कटिहार, खगड़िया, किशनगंज, मुंगेर, पाकुर, पुर्णिया, सहरसा, साहिबगंज, सुपौल जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों और झारखंड राज्य के देवधर में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
4.	अंचल प्रबंधक, भोपाल अंचल, भोपाल	मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के अशोक नगर, भिंड, भोपाल, गुना, ग्वालियर, होशंगाबाद, मुरैना, राजगढ़, सेहोरे, शिवपुरी जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
5.	अंचल प्रबंधक, भुवनेश्वर अंचल, भुवनेश्वर	उड़ीसा राज्य के अंगुल, बालासोर, भद्रक, भुवनेश्वर, बोलनगिर, कटक, गंजम, जगतसिंहपुर, जयपुर, झरसुगुदा, कालाहंडी, केन्द्रपाड़ा, खुर्दा, कोरापुट, नयागढ़, पुरी, रायगढ़, संबलपुर, सुंदरगढ़ जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
6.	अंचल प्रबंधक, चंडीगढ़ अंचल, चंडीगढ़	चंडीगढ़ राज्य के हैदराबाद एवं हिमाचल प्रदेश एवं यू.टी. चंडीगढ़ जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
7.	अंचल प्रबंधक, चैन्नै अंचल, चेन्नै	तमिलनाडु राज्य के चैन्ने, कुड्डालोरे, कांचीपुरम, काराइकल, नागापटिनम, पैरंबलूर, पांडिचेरी, थंजावुर, थिरुवल्लूर, तिरुवंनमलाई, वेल्लोर, विल्लुपुरम जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
8.	अंचल प्रबंधक, कोयम्बतूर अंचल, कोयम्बतूर	तमिलनाडु राज्य के कोयंबतूर, धरमपुरी, डिंडिगुल, इरोडा, कन्याकुमारी, करूर, कोडनीकनाल, कृष्णागिरी, मदुरई, नमककल, नीलगिरी, पुरुक्कोट्टई, रामनाथपुरम, सेलम, शिवगंगा, थेनी, त्रिचिरापल्ली, तिरुनेनेलवी, ट्युटीकोरिन जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
9.	अंचल प्रबंधक, धनबाद अंचल, धनबाद	झारखंड राज्य के धनबाद जिला में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
10.	अंचल प्रबंधक, गांधीनगर अंचल, गांधीनगर	गुजरात राज्य के बनासकंठा, गांधीनगर, कच्छ, मेहसाना, पाटन, साबरकांठा जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
11.	अंचल प्रबंधक, गाजियाबाद अंचल, गाजियाबाद	उत्तराखंड राज्य के बरेली, बिजनौर, बुलंदशहर, गौतमबुद्ध नगर, गाजियाबाद, मेरठ, मुरादाबाद, मुजफ्फरनगर, रामपुर, सहारनपुर जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों

(1)	(2)	(3)
		में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
12.	अंचल प्रबंधक, गिरीडीह अंचल	झारखंड राज्य के बोकारो, बोकारो स्टील सिटी, गिरीडीह जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
13.	अंचल प्रबंधक, गोवा अंचल, गोवा	गोवा राज्य के अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
14.	अंचल प्रबंधक, हजारीबाग अंचल, हजारीबाग	झारखंड राज्य के चतरा, हजारीबाग, कोडरमा, रामगढ़, रामगढ़ कैंट जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
15.	अंचल प्रबंधक, हावड़ा अंचल,	पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य के बनकुरा, बीरभूम, वर्द्धमान, हुगली, मिदनापुर, पूरुलिया जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
16.	अंचल प्रबंधक, हैदराबाद अंचल, हैदराबाद	आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य के अनंतपुर, चितौर, कुड्डपाह, हैदराबाद, करीमनगर, कूरनूल, नलगोण्डा, निल्लोर, निजामाबाद, रंगा, [illegible] जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
17.	अंचल प्रबंधक, इंदौर अंचल, इंदौर	मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के डहार, इंदौर, जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
18.	अंचल प्रबंधक, जमशेदपुर अंचल, जमशेदपुर	झारखंड राज्य के पूर्वी सिंहभूम, [illegible] जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
19.	अंचल प्रबंधक, कानपुर अंचल, कानपुर	उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के फतेहपुर, [illegible], इटावा, कानपुर, [illegible] उन्नाव जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
20.	अंचल प्रबंधक, कर्नाटका अंचल, कर्नाटका	कर्नाटक राज्य में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
21.	अंचल प्रबंधक, क्योंझर अंचल, क्योंझर	उड़ीसा राज्य के क्योंझर, मयूरभंज जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
22.	अंचल प्रबंधक, केरल अंचल, केरल	केरल राज्य में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
23.	अंचल प्रबंधक, खंडवा अंचल, खंडवा	केरल राज्य में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।

(1)	(2)	(3)
24.	अंचल प्रबंधक, कोल्हापुर अंचल, कोल्हापुर	महाराष्ट्र राज्य के कोल्हापुर, सांगली, सतारा जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
25.	अंचल प्रबंधक, कोलकाता अंचल, कोलकाता	त्रिपुरा राज्य के 24 परगना नॉर्थ, 24 परगना साउथ, कोलकाता, नाडिया जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
26.	अंचल प्रबंधक, लखनऊ अंचल, लखनऊ	उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के बाराबंकी, हरदोई, खासी, लखनऊ, पीलीभीत, शाहजहांपुर जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
27.	अंचल प्रबंधक, लुधियाना अंचल, लुधियाना	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर राज्य में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
28.	अंचल प्रबंधक, मुज़फ्फरपुर अंचल, मुज़फ्फरपुर	बिहार राज्य के दरभंगा, ईस्ट चंपारण, गोपालगंज, मधुबनी, मुज़फ्फरपुर, समस्तीपुर, सारन, शिवहर, सीतामढ़ी, सिवान, पश्चिम चंपारण जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
29.	अंचल प्रबंधक, नागपुर-I अंचल, नागपुर	महाराष्ट्र राज्य के नागपुर और वर्धा जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
30.	अंचल प्रबंधक, नागपुर-II अंचल, नागपुर	महाराष्ट्र राज्य के अकोला, अमरावती, भांद्रा, चन्द्रपुर, गडचिरोली, गोन्दिया, यावतमल, जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
31.	अंचल प्रबंधक, नई दिल्ली अंचल, नई दिल्ली	दिल्ली राज्य अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
32.	अंचल प्रबंधक, पटना अंचल, पटना	बिहार राज्य के औरंगाबाद, भभुआ, भोजपुर, बक्सर, गया, जहानाबाद, कैमुर, नालंदा, नवादा, पटना, रोहतास, वैशाली जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
33.	अंचल प्रबंधक, पुणे अंचल, पुणे	महाराष्ट्र राज्य के अहमदनगर, जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
34.	अंचल प्रबंधक, रायपुर अंचल,	मध्य प्रदेश एवं छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के छिन्दवाड़ा दमोह, जबलपुर, कटनी, मंडवा, रेवा, सागर, सतना, सयोनी जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों मे अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
35.	अंचल प्रबंधक, राजस्थान अंचल, राजस्थान	राजस्थान राज्य में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।

36.	अंचल प्रबंधक, राजकोट अंचल, राजकोट	गुजरात राज्य के भावनगर, जामनगर, जूनागढ़, पोरबंदर, राजकोट, सुरेन्द्रनगर जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
37.	अंचल प्रबंधक, रांची अंचल, रांची	झारखंड राज्य के गुमला, लोहरदग्गा, पलामू, रांची, सिमडेगा जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
38.	अंचल प्रबंधक, रत्नागिरी अंचल, रत्नागिरी	महाराष्ट्र राज्य के रत्नागिरी, सिंधुदुर्ग जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
39.	अंचल प्रबंधक, सिलिगुड़ी अंचल, सिलिगुड़ी	असम एवं मेघालय राज्य के दार्जिलिंग, जलपाइगुड़ी, दिनाजपुर(नार्थ) दिनाजपुर(साउथ), कूच बिहार, मालदा, मुर्शिदाबाद जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
40.	अंचल प्रबंधक, सोलापुर अंचल, सोलापुर	महाराष्ट्र राज्य के लतूर, नन्देड, असमामाबाद, सोलापुर जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
41.	अंचल प्रबंधक, उज्जैन अंचल, उज्जैन	मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के देवास, मंडसौर, निमुच, रतलाम, शाजापुर, उज्जैन जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
42.	अंचल प्रबंधक, वड़ोदरा अंचल, वड़ोदरा	गुजरात राज्य के आनन्द बहरौच, दहोड, नर्मदा, नवसारी, पंचमहल, सूरत, तापी, वड़ोदरा, वलसाद जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
43.	अंचल प्रबंधक, वाराणसी अंचल, वाराणसी	उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के इलाहाबाद, आजमगढ़, बहराइच, बलिया, बलरामपुर, बसती, देवरिया, फैज़ाबाद, गाजियाबाद, गोण्डा, गोरखपुर, माऊ, मिर्जापुर, प्रतापगढ़, रायबरेली, संत रविदास नगर, सुल्तानपुर, वाराणसी जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
44.	अंचल प्रबंधक, विशाखापट्टनम अंचल, विशाखापट्टम	आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य के पूर्वी, गोदावरी, गंटूर, कृष्णा, प्रकाशम, श्रीकाकुलम, विषाखापट्टनम, विजिनयाराम, पश्चिमी गोदावरी, यनम जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।
45.	सहायक महाप्रबंधक, प्रधान कार्यालय	महाराष्ट्र राज्य के मुम्बई, रायगढ एवं थाने जिलों/उपनगरीय जिलों में अवस्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया की ओर से और इसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर ।

[फा. सं. 65(2)/2007-बीओ.II]

एस. गोपाल कृष्ण, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Financial Services)

New Delhi, the 23rd June, 2010

S.O. 1847.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorised occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971) and in supersession of the Notification of Govt. of India, Ministry of Finance, Dept. of Economic Affairs (Banking Division) notification No. 13/7/2000-BOA dated 20-12-2001, the Central Government hereby appoints the officers mentioned in Column (2) of the Table below, being the officers equivalent to the rank of a Gazetted Officer of Government to be Estate Officers for the purpose of the said Act, who shall exercise the powers confirmed and perform the duties imposed on the Estate Officers by or under the said Act in respect of the public premises specified in column (3) of the said Table. This notification shall not affect anything done or any action taken under the earlier notification that are hereby superseded nor shall it affect any pending actions initiated by the Estate Officers concerned under the respective notification hereby superseded which shall continue to be governed by the said notification.

TABLE

Sl. No.	Designation of the officer	Categories of Public premises and local limits of Jurisdiction
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	The Zonal Manager, Agra Zone, Agra	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Agra, Aligarh, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Firozabad, Hatharas, Kannauj, Manipur, Mathura within the State of Uttar Pradesh.
2.	The Zonal Manager, Ahmedabad Zone, Ahmedabad	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Ahmedabad, Kheda within the State of Gujarat.
3.	The Zonal Manager, Bhagalpur Zone, Bhagalpur	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Banka, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Godda, Jamui, Katihar, Khagaria, Kisanganj, Munger, Pakur, Purnea, Sharsa, Sahibganj, Supaul within the State of Bihar and Deoghar Distt. of Jharkhand State.
4.	The Zonal Manager, Bhopal Zone, Bhopal	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Ashoknagar, Bhind, Bhopal, Guna, Gwalior Hoshangabad, Morena, Rajgarh, Sehore, Shivpuri within the State of Madhya Pradesh.
5.	The Zonal Manager, Bhubaneshwar Zone, Bhubaneshwar	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Angul, Balasore, Bhadrak, Bhuwaneshwar, Bolangir, Cuttak, Ganjam, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahadi, Kendrapada, Khurda, Koraput, Nayagarh, Puri, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sundergarh within the State of Orissa.
6.	The Zonal Manager, Chandigarh Zone, Chandigarh	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the state of Haryana & Himachal Pradesh & U.T. of Chandigarh.

(1)	(2)	(3)
7.	The Zonal Manager, Chennai Zone, Channai	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Chennai, Cuddalore, Kancheepuram, Karaikal, Nagapatinam, Perambalur, Pondicherry, Thanjavur, Thiruvallur, Tiruvannamalai, Vellore, Villupuram within the State of Tamil Nadu.
8.	The Zonal Manager, Coimbatore Zone, Coimbatore	Premises belonging to, or taken on leave by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Coimbatore, Dharampuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kanyakumari, Karur, Kodnikanal, Krishnagiri, Madurai, Namakkal, Nilgiris, Purukkottai, Ramnathapuram, Salem, Sivaganga, Theni, Tiruchirapally, Tirunelveli, Tuticorin, Virudhunagar within the state of Tamil Nadu.
9.	The Zonal Manager, Dhanbad Zone, Dhanbad	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Dhanbad within the State of Jharkhand.
10.	The Zonal Manager, Gandhinagar Zone, Gandhinagar	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Banaskantha, Gandhinagar, Kutch, Mehsana, Patan, Sabarkantha within the State of Gujarat.
11.	The Zonal Manager, Ghaziabad Zone, Ghaziabad	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Bareilly, Bijnaur, Bulandshahar, Gautambudhnagar, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Rampur, Saharanpur within the State of Uttar Pradesh and all districts within the State of Uttarkhand.
12.	The Zonal Manager, Giridih Zone, Giridih	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Bokaro, Bokaro Steel City, Giridih within the state of Jharkhand.
13.	The Zonal Manager, Goa Zone, Goa	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the State of Goa.
14.	The Zonal Manager, Hazaribagh Zone, Hazaribagh	Premises belonging to, or taken on leave by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Chatra, Hazaribagh, Koderma, Ramgarh, Ramgarh Cantt. within the State of Jharkhand.
15.	The Zonal Manager, Howrah Zone, Howrah	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah, Midnapore, Purba Midnapur, Purulia within the State of West Bengal.

(1)	(2)	(3)
16.	The Zonal Manager, Hyderabad Zone, Hyderabad	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Anantpur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Kurnool, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Ranga, Reddy, Warangal within the State of Andhra Pradesh.
17.	The Zonal Manager, Indore Zone, Indore	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Dhar, Indore within the State of Madhya Pradesh.
18.	The Zonal Manager, Jamshedpur Zone, Jamshedpur	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of East Singhbhum, Saraikela-Kharsawan, West Singhbhum within the State of Jharkhand.
19.	The Zonal Manager, Kanpur Zone, Kanpur	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Fatehpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Kanpur, Kanpur Dehat, Unnao within the State of Uttar Pradesh.
20.	The Zonal Manager, Karnataka Zone, Karnataka	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the State of Karnataka.
21.	The Zonal Manager, Keonjhar Zone, Keonjhar	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj within the State of Orissa.
22.	The Zonal Manager, Kerala Zone, Kerala	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the State of Kerala.
23.	The Zonal Manager, Khandwa Zone, Khandwa	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Barwani, Betul, Burhanpur, Harda, Khandwa, Khargone within the State of Madhya Pradesh.
24.	The Zonal Manager, Kolhapur Zone, Kolhapur	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Kolhapur, Sangli, Satara within the State of Maharashtra.
25.	The Zonal Manager, Kolkatta Zone, Kolkatta	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of 24 Pargana North, 24 Pargana South, Kolkata, Nadia within the State of West Bengal and in the State of Tripura.
26.	The Zonal Manager, Lucknow Zone, Lucknow	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Baranbanki, Hardoi, Khasi

(1)	(2)	(3)
		Lucknow, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur within the State of Uttar Pradesh.
27.	The Zonal Manager, Ludhiana Zone, Ludhiana	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the State of Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir.
28.	The Zonal Manager, Muzaffarpur Zone, Muzaffarpur	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Darbhanga, East Champaran, Gopalganj, Madhubani, Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, Saran, Sheohar, Sitamarhi, Siwan, West Champaran within the State of Bihar.
29.	The Zonal Manager, Nagpur-I Zone, Nagpur	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Nagpur, Wardha within the State of Maharashtra.
30.	The Zonal Manager, Nagpur-II Zone, Nagpur	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Akola, Amaravati, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Yavatmal within the State of Maharashtra.
31.	The Zonal Manager, New Delhi Zone, New Delhi	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the State of Delhi.
32.	The Zonal Manager, Patna Zone, Patna	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Aurangabad, Bhabhua, Bhojpur, Buxar, Gaya, Jehanabad, Kaimur, Nalanda, Nawadah, Patna, Rohtas, Vaishali within the State of Bihar.
33.	The Zonal Manager, Pune Zone, Pune	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Dhule, Jalgaon, Jalna, Nandurbar, Nasik, Pune within the State of Maharashtra.
34.	The Zonal Manager, Raipur Zone	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Chhindwara, Damoh, Jabalpur, Katni, Mandla, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Seoni within the State of M.P. and in the State of Chhatishgarh.
35.	The Zonal Manager, Rajasthan Zone, Rajasthan	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the State of Rajasthan.
36.	The Zonal Manager, Rajkot Zone, Rajkot	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagarh, Porbandar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, within the State of Gujarat.

(1)	(2)	(3)
37.	The Zonal Manager, Ranchi Zone, Ranchi	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Gumla, Lohardega, Palamau, Ranchi, Simdega within the State of Jharkhand.
38.	The Zonal Manager, Ratnagiri Zone, Ratnagiri	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg within the State of Maharastra.
39.	The Zonal Manager, Siliguri Zone, Siliguri	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaigudi, Dinajpur (North), Dinajpur (South), Cooch Bihar, Malda, Murshidabad within the State of West Bengal and in the States of Assam & Meghalaya.
40.	The Zonal Manager, Solapur Zone, Solapur	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Latur, Nanded, Osmamabad, Solapur within the State of Maharashtra.
41.	The Zonal Manager, Ujjain Zone, Ujjain	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Dewas, Mandasour, Neemuch, Ratlam, Shajapur, Ujjain within the State of Madhya Pradesh.
42.	The Zonal Manager, Vadodara Zone, Vadodara	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Anand, Bharuch, Dahod, Narmada, Navsari, Panchmahal, Surat, Tapi, Vadodara, Valsad within the State of Gujarat.
43.	The Zonal Manager, Varanasi Zone, Varanasi	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Allahabad, Azamgarh, Bahraich, Balia, Balrampur, Basti, Deoria, Faizabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Mau, Mairzapur, Pratapgarh, Raebareli, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Sultanpur, Varanasi within the State of Uttar Pradesh.
44.	The Zonal Manager, Visakhapatnam Zone, Visakhapatnam	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of East Godavari, Guntur, Krishna, Prakasham, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianayaram, West Godavari, Yanam within the State of Andhra Pradesh.
45.	The Asstt. General Manager, Head Office Premises Deptt.	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of, and under the administrative control of Bank of India situated in the districts/suburban districts of Mumbai, Raigad & Thane within the State of Maharashtra.

[F. No. 65(2)/2007-B.O.II]

S. GOPAL KRISHNA, Under Secy

नई दिल्ली, 19 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1848.—भारतीय स्टेट बैंक (समनुषंगी बैंक) अधिनियम, 1959 की धारा 26 की उपधारा (2क) के साथ पठित धारा 25 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (गक) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्द्वारा, श्री के. मुरलीधरन पिल्लै (जन्म तिथि 29-1-1955), सीटीओ, स्टेट बैंक आफ त्रावणकोर को, अधिसूचना की तारीख से तीन वर्षों के लिए अथवा स्टेट बैंक आफ त्रावणकोर के कर्मकार कर्मचारी के रूप में उनके पदभार छोड़ देने तक अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, स्टेट बैंक आफ त्रावणकोर के निदेशक मण्डल में कर्मकार कर्मचारी निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है ।

[फा. सं. 8/12/2009-बीओ-I]

सुरिन्दर कौर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th July, 2010

S.O. 1848.—In pursuance of the clause (ca) of sub-section (1) Section 25 read with sub-section (2A) of Section 26 of The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri K. Muraleedharan Pillai, (DoB: 29-01-1955), CTO, State Bank of Travancore, as Workmen Employee Director on the Board of Directors of State Bank of Travancore for a period of three years from the date of notification or till he ceases to be a workmen employee of the State Bank of Travancore, or until further orders, whichever is the earliest.

[F. No. 8/12/2009-BO-I]

SURINDER KAUR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1849.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबन्ध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970/1980 के खण्ड 9 के उप-खण्ड (1) एवं (2) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उपधारा (3) के खण्ड (च) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्द्वारा, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के परामर्श से, श्री एस एस शिशोदिया (जन्म तिथि-23-06-1954), वरिष्ठ प्रबंधक, ओरियंटल बैंक ऑफ कॉमर्स को अधिसूचना की तारीख से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा जबतक वे ओरियंटल बैंक ऑफ कॉमर्स के अधिकारी बने रहते हैं अथवा अगला आदेश होने तक, जो भी पहले हो, ओरियंटल बैंक ऑफ कॉमर्स के निदेशक मंडल में अधिकारी कर्मचारी निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है ।

[फा. सं. 9/18/2009-बीओ-I]

सुमिता डावरा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 21st July, 2010

S.O. 1849.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (f) of sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980 read with sub-clause (1) & (2) of clause 9 of The Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby nominates Shri S. S. Shishodia (DoB: 23-6-1954), Senior Manager, Oriental Bank of Commerce, as Officer Employee Director on the Board of Directors of Oriental Bank of Commerce for a period of three years from the date of notification or until he ceases to be an officer of the Oriental Bank of Commerce or until further orders, whichever is the earliest.

[F. No. 9/18/2009-BO-I]

SUMITA DAWRA, Director

नई दिल्ली, 21 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1850.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबन्ध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970/1980 के खण्ड 9 के उप-खण्ड (1) एवं (2) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उपधारा (3) के खण्ड (ङ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्द्वारा, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के परामर्श से, श्री शिरिश दत्तात्रेय धानक (जन्म तिथि-04-08-1955), को नामिति की तिथि से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा उनके बैंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र के कर्मचारी बने रहने तक अथवा अगला आदेश होने तक, जो भी पहले हो, बैंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र के निदेशक मंडल में कर्मकार कर्मचारी निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है ।

[फा. सं. 9/26/2009-बीओ-I]

सुमिता डावरा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 22nd July, 2010

S.O. 1850.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (e) of Sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980 read with sub-clause (1) & (2) of clause 9 of The Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby nominates Shri Shirish Dattatraya Dhanek (DoB: 04-08-1955), Special Assistant, Bank of Maharashtra, as Workmen Employee Director on the Board of Directors of Bank of Maharashtra for a period of three years from the date of nomination or till he ceases to be a workmen employee of the Bank of Maharashtra or until further orders, whichever is the earliest.

[F. No. 9/26/2009-BO-I]

SUMITA DAWRA, Director

नई दिल्ली, 22 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1851.—भारतीय स्टेट बैंक (समनुषंगी बैंक) अधिनियम, 1959 की धारा 26 की उपधारा (2क) के साथ पठित धारा 25 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (गक) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का

प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्द्वारा, श्री जगदीश शर्मा (जन्म तिथि 02-12-1957), विशेष सहायक, स्टेट बैंक आफ पटियाला को अधिसूचना की तिथि से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा स्टेट बैंक आफ पटियाला के कर्मकार कर्मचारी के रूप में उनके पदभार छोड़ देने तक अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला के निदेशक मण्डल में कर्मकार कर्मचारी निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 8/9/2009-बीओ-I]

सुमिता डावरा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 22nd July, 2010

S.O. 1851.—In pursuance of the clause (ca) of sub-section (1) of Section 25 read with sub-section (2A) of Section 26 of The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Jagdish Sharma, (DoB: 02-12-1957), Special Assistant, State Bank of Patiala, as Workmen Employee Director on the Board of Directors of State Bank of Patiala for a period of three years from the date of notification or till he ceases to be a workmen employee of the State Bank of Patiala, or until further orders, whichever is the earliest.

[F. No. 8/9/2009-BO-I]

SUMITA DAWRA, Director

(राजस्व विभाग)

(केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1852.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्द्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 (उक्त नियमावली) के नियम 5ग और 5ङ के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (उक्त अधिनियम) की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ कर निधारण वर्ष 2010-2011 के आगे से संगठन मैपको स्लेंक इंजिनियरिंग कालेज, शिवकाशी, तमिलनाडु को निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन आंशिक रूप से अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों में लगे 'महाविद्यालय' की श्रेणी में अनुमोदित किया गया है, अर्थात् :—

(i) अनुमोदित संगठन को प्रदत्त राशि का उपयोग वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए किया जाएगा;

(ii) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने संकाय सदस्यों अथवा अपने नामांकित छात्रों के माध्यम से वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान करेगा;

(iii) अनुमोदित संगठन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए इसके द्वारा प्राप्त राशि के संबंध में अलग खाता बही रखेगा अनुसंधान करने के लिए प्रयुक्त राशि दर्शाई गई हो, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 288 की उप धारा (2) के स्पष्टीकरण में यथा परिभाषित किसी लेखाकार से अपनी खाता-बही की लेखा परीक्षा कराएगा और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 139 की उपधारा (1) के अंतर्गत आय विवरणी प्रस्तुत करने की नियत तिथि तक ऐसे लेखाकार द्वारा विधिवत सत्यापित एवं हस्ताक्षरित लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट मामले में क्षेत्राधिकार रखने वाले आयकर आयुक्त अथवा आयकर निदेशक को प्रस्तुत करेगा ;

(iv) अनुमोदित संगठन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त दान तथा प्रयुक्त राशि का अलग विवरण रखेगा और उपर्युक्त लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट के साथ लेखा परीक्षक द्वारा विधिवत सत्यापित ऐसे विवरण की प्रति प्रस्तुत करेगा।

2. केंद्र सरकार यह अनुमोदन वापस ले लेगी यदि अनुमोदित संगठन :—

(क) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित लेखा बही नहीं रखेगा; अथवा

(ख) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित अपनी लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा ; अथवा

(ग) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iv) में उल्लिखित वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त एवं प्रयुक्त दान का अपना विवरण प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा; अथवा

(घ) अपना अनुसंधान कार्य करना बंद कर देगा अथवा इसके अनुसंधान कार्य को जायज नहीं पाया जाएगा; अथवा

(ङ) उक्त नियमावली के नियम 5ग और 5ङ. के साथ पठित उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा तथा उनका पालन नहीं करेगा।

[अधिसूचना सं. 57/2010/फा.सं. 203/156/2009-आ.क.नि.-II]

अजय गोयल, निदेशक (आ.क.नि.-II)

(Department of Revenue)

(CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES)

New Delhi, the 20th July, 2010

S.O. 1852.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organization MEPCO Schlenk Engineering College, Sivakasi, Tamilnadu has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (said Act), read with Rules 5C and 5E of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 (said Rules), from Assessment year 2010-2011 onwards in the category of 'College' partly

engaged in research activities subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(i) The sums paid to the approved organization shall be utilized for scientific research;

(ii) The approved organization shall carry out Scientific research thorugh its faculty members or its enrolled students;

(iii) The approved organization shall maintain separate books of accounts in respect of the sums received by it for scientific research, reflect therein the amounts used for carrying out research, get such books audited by an accountant as defined in the explanation to sub-section (2) of Section 288 of the said Act and furnish the report of such audit duly signed and verified by such accountant to the Commissioner of Income-tax or the Director of Income-tax having jurisdiction over the case, by the due date of furnishing the return of income under sub-section (1) of Section 139 of the said Act;

(iv) The approved organization shall maintain a separte statement of donations received and amounts applied for Scientific research and a copy of such statement duly certified by the auditor shall accompany the report of audit referred to above.

2. The Central Government shall withdraw the approval if the approved organization :—

(a) fails to maintain separate books of accounts referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1; or

(b) fails to furnish its audit report referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1 ; or

(c) fails to furnish its statement of the donations received and sums applied for Scientific research referred to in sub-paragraph (iv) of paragraph 1; or

(d) ceases to carry on its research activities or its research activities are not found to be genuine; or

(e) ceases to conform to and comply with the provisions of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the said Act read with rules 5C and 5E of the said Rules.

[Notification No. 57/2010/F. No. 203/156/2009/ITA-II]

AJAY GOYAL, Director (ITA-II)

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1853.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्द्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 (उक्त नियमावली) के नियम 5ग और 5ङ के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (उक्त अधिनियम) की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ 1-4-2003–31-3-2006 तक की अवधि के लिए संगठन अस्त्र जैनेका रिसर्च फाऊंडेशन इंडिया बंगलौर को निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों में लगे 'संघ' की श्रेणी में अनुमोदित किया गया है, अर्थात् :–

(i) अनुमोदित संगठन को प्रदत्त राशि का उपयोग वैज्ञानिक अनुंसधान के लिए किया जाएगा;

(ii) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने संकाय सदस्यों अथवा अपने नामांकित छात्रों के माध्यम से वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान करेगा;

(iii) अनुमोदित संगठन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए इसके द्वारा प्राप्त राशि के संबंध में अलग खाता बही रखेगा अनुसंधान करने के लिए प्रयुक्त राशि उसमें दर्शाई गई हो, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 288 की उप धारा (2) के स्पष्टीकरण में यथा परिभाषित किसी लेखाकार से अपनी खाता-बही की लेखा परीक्षा कराएगा और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 139 की उप-धारा (1) के अंतर्गत आय विवरणी प्रस्तुत करने की नियत तिथि तक ऐसे लेखाकार द्वारा विधिवत् सत्यापित एवं हस्ताक्षरित लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट मामले में क्षेत्राधिकार रखने वाले आयकर आयुक्त अथवा आयकर निदेशक को प्रस्तुत करेगा ;

(iv) अनुमोदित संगठन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त दान तथा प्रयुक्त राशि का अलग विवरण रखेगा और उपर्युक्त लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट के साथ लेखा परीक्षक द्वारा विधिवत् सत्यापित ऐसे विवरण की प्रति प्रस्तुत करेगा।

2. केंद्र सरकार यह अनुमोदन वापस ले लेगी यदि अनुमोदित संगठन :—

(क) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित लेखा बही नहीं रखेगा; अथवा

(ख) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित अपनी लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा ; अथवा

(ग) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iv) में उल्लिखित वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त एवं प्रयुक्त दान का अपना विवरण प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा; अथवा

(घ) अपना अनुसंधान कार्य करना बंद कर देगा अथवा इसके अनुसंधान कार्य को जायज नहीं पाया जाएगा; अथवा

(ङ) उक्त नियमावली के नियम 5ग और 5ड. के साथ पठित उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा तथा उनका पालन नहीं करेगा ।

[अधिसूचना सं.-58/2010/फा. सं.-203/105/2003-आ.क.नि.-II]

अजय गोयल, निदेशक (आ.क.नि.-II)

New Delhi, the 20th July, 2010

S.O. 1853.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organization Astra Zeneca Research Foundation India, Bangalore has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (said Act), read with Rules 5C and 5E of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 (said Rules), for the period 1-4-2003 to 31-3-2006 in the category of 'Association', engaged in research activities subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(i) The sums paid to the approved organization shall be utilized for scientific research ;

(ii) The approved organization shall carry out scientific research through its faculty members or its enrolled students;

(iii) The approved organization shall maintain separate books of accounts in respect of the sums received by it for scientific research, reflect therein the amounts used for carring out research, get such books audited by an accountant as defined in the explanation to sub-section (2) of Section 288 of the said Act and furnish the report of such audit duly signed and verified by such accountant to the Commissioner of Income-tax or the Director of Income-tax having jurisdiction over the case, by the due date of furnishing the return of income under sub-section (1) of Section 139 of the said Act;

(iv) The approved organization shall maintain a separte statement of donations received and amounts applied for scientific research and a copy of such statement duly certified by the auditor shall accompany the report of audit referred to above.

2. The Central Government shall withdraw the approval if the approved organization :—

(a) fails to maintain separate books of accounts referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1; or

(b) fails to furnish its audit report referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1 ; or

(c) fails to furnish its statement of the donations received and sums applied for scientific research referred to in sub-paragraph (iv) of paragraph 1; or

(d) ceases to carry on its research activities or its research activities are not found to be genuine; or

(e) ceases to conform to and comply with the provisions of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the said Act read with rules 5C and 5E of the said Rules.

[Notification No. 58/2010/F. No. 203/105/2003/ITA-II]

AJAY GOYAL, Director (ITA-II)

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1854.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्द्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 (उक्त नियमावली) के नियम 5ग और 5ङ के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (उक्त अधिनियम) की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ कर निधारण वर्ष 2010-2011 के आगे से सरदार कृषिनगर दंतिवाडा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, बनासकंठा, गुजरात को निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन आंशिक रूप से अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों में लगे 'विश्वविद्यालय' की श्रेणी में अनुमोदित किया गया है, अर्थात् :-

(i) अनुमोदित संगठन को प्रदत्त राशि का उपयोग वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए किया जाएगा;

(ii) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने संकाय सदस्यों अथवा अपने नामांकित छात्रों के माध्यम से वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान करेगा;

(iii) अनुमोदित संगठन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए इसके द्वारा प्राप्त राशि के संबंध में अलग खाता बही रखेगा जिसमें अनुसंधान करने के लिए प्रयुक्त राशि दर्शाई गई हो, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 288 की उप धारा (2) के स्पष्टीकरण में यथा परिभाषित किसी लेखाकार से ऐसी खाता-बही की लेखा परीक्षा कराएगा और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 139 की उप-धारा (1) के अंतर्गत आय विवरण प्रस्तुत करने की नियत तिथि तक ऐसे लेखाकार द्वारा विधिवत् सत्यापित एवं हस्ताक्षरित लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट मामले में क्षेत्राधिकार रखने वाले आयकर आयुक्त अथवा आयकर निदेशक को प्रस्तुत करेगा;

(iv) अनुमोदित संगठन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त दान तथा प्रयुक्त राशि का अलग विवरण रखेगा और उपर्युक्त लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट के साथ लेखा परीक्षक द्वारा विधिवत् सत्यापित ऐसे विवरण की प्रति प्रस्तुत करेगा।

2. केंद्र सरकार यह अनुमोदन वापस ले लेगी यदि अनुमोदित संगठन :—

(क) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित लेखा बही नहीं रखेगा; अथवा

(ख) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित अपनी लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा ; अथवा

(ग) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iv) में उल्लिखित वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त दान एवं प्रयुक्त धन राशी का विवरण प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा; अथवा

(घ) अपना अनुसंधान कार्य करना बंद कर देगा अथवा इसके अनुसंधान कार्य को जायज नहीं पाया जाएगा; अथवा

(ङ) (उक्त नियमावली) के नियम 5ग और 5ड. के साथ पठित उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रावधानों के अनरुप नहीं होगा तथा उनका पालन नहीं करेगा ।

[अधिसूचना सं. 56/2010/फा. सं. 203/157/2009-आ.क.नि.-II]

अजय गोयल, निदेशक (आ.क.नि.-II)

New Delhi, the 20th July, 2010

S.O. 1854.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organization Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, Banaskantha, Gujarat has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (said Act), read with Rules 5C and 5E of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 (said Rules), from Assessment year 2010-2011 onwards in the category of 'University', partly engaged in research activities subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(i) The sums paid to the approved organization shall be utilized for scientific research ;

(ii) The approved organization shall carry out scientific research thorugh its faculty members or its enrolled students;

(iii) The approved organization shall maintain separate books of accounts in respect of the sums received by it for scientific research, reflect therein the amounts used for carrying out research, get such books audited by an accountant as defined in the explanation to sub-section (2) of Section 288 of the said Act and furnish the report of such audit duly signed and verified by such accountant to the Commissioner of Income-tax or the Director of Income-tax having jurisdiction over the case, by the due date of furnishing the return of income under sub-section (1) of Section 139 of the said Act;

(iv) The approved organization shall maintain a separte statement of donations received and amounts applied for scientific research and a copy of such statement duly certified by the auditor shall accompany the report of audit referred to above.

2. The Central Government shall withdraw the approval if the approved organization :—

(a) fails to maintain separate books of accounts referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1; or

(b) fails to furnish its audit report referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1 ; or

(c) fails to furnish its statement of the donations received and sums applied for scientific research referred to in sub-paragraph (iv) of paragraph 1; or

(d) ceases to carry on its research activities or its research activities are not found to be genuine; or

(e) ceases to conform to and comply with the provisions of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the said Act read with rules 5C and 5E of the said Rules.

[Notification No. 56/2010/F. No. 203/157/2009/ITA-II]

AJAY GOYAL, Director (ITA-II)

नई दिल्ली, 22 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1855.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्द्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 (उक्त नियमावली) के नियम 5ग और 5ङ के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (उक्त अधिनियम) की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ कर निर्धारण वर्ष 2010-2011 के आगे से संगठन फोरम फार नेशनल सिक्युरिटी स्टडीज, नई दिल्ली को निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों में लगी 'अन्य संस्था' की श्रेणी में अनुमोदित किया गया है, अर्थात् :-

(i) अनुमोदित संगठन को प्रदत्त राशि का उपयोग वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए किया जाएगा;

(ii) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने संकाय सदस्यों अथवा अपने नामांकित छात्रों के माध्यम से वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान करेगा;

(iii) अनुमोदित संगठन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए इसके द्वारा प्राप्त राशि के संबंध में अलग खाता बही रखेगा अनुसंधान करने के लिए प्रयुक्त राशि उसमें दर्शाई गई हो, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 288 की उप धारा (2) के स्पष्टीकरण में यथा परिभाषित किसी लेखाकार से ऐसी खाता-बही की लेखा परीक्षा कराएगा और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 139 की उप-धारा (1) के अंतर्गत आय विवरण प्रस्तुत करने की नियत तिथि तक ऐसे लेखाकार द्वारा विधिवत् सत्यापित एवं हस्ताक्षरित लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट मामले में क्षेत्राधिकार रखने वाले आयकर आयुक्त अथवा आयकर निदेशक को प्रस्तुत करेगा ;

(iv) अनुमोदित संगठन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त दान तथा प्रयुक्त राशि का अलग विवरण रखेगा और उपर्युक्त लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट के साथ लेखा परीक्षक द्वारा विधिवत् सत्यापित ऐसे विवरण की प्रति प्रस्तुत करेगा।

2. केंद्र सरकार यह अनुमोदन वापस ले लेगी यदि अनुमोदित संगठन :—

(क) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित लेखा बही नहीं रखेगा; अथवा

(ख) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित अपनी लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा ; अथवा

(ग) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iv) में उल्लिखित वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त एवं प्रयुक्त दान का अपना विवरण प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा; अथवा

(घ) अपना अनुसंधान कार्य करना बंद कर देगा अथवा इसके अनुसंधान कार्य को जायज नहीं पाया जाएगा; अथवा

(ङ) उक्त नियमावली के नियम 5C और 5E के साथ पठित उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रावधानों के अनरूप नहीं होगा तथा उनका पालन नहीं करेगा ।

[अधिसूचना सं. 60/2010/फा. सं. 203/1/2010- आ.कर नि.-II]

अजय गोयल, निदेशक (आ.कर नि.-II)

New Delhi, the 22nd July, 2010

S.O. 1855.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organization Forum for National Security Studies, New Delhi has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (said Act), read with Rules 5C and 5E of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 (said Rules), from Assessment year 2010-2011 onwards in the category of 'Other Institute', partly engaged in research activities subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(i) The sums paid to the approved organization shall be utilized for scientific research ;

(ii) The approved organization shall carry out scientific research thorugh its faculty members or its enrolled students;

(iii) The approved organization shall maintain separate books of accounts in respect of the sums received by it for scientific research, reflect therein the amounts used for carrying out research, get such books audited by an accountant as defined in the explanation to sub-section (2) of Section 288 of the said Act and furnish the report of such audit duly signed and verified by such accountant to the Commissioner of Income-tax or the Director of Income-tax having jurisdiction over the case, by the due date of furnishing the return of income under sub-section (1) of Section 139 of the said Act;

(iv) The approved organization shall maintain a separate statement of donations received and amounts applied for scientific research and a copy of such statement duly certified by the auditor shall accompany the report of audit referred to above.

2. The Central Government shall withdraw the approval if the approved organization :—

(a) fails to maintain separate books of accounts referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1; or

(b) fails to furnish its audit report referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1 ; or

(c) fails to furnish its statement of the donations received and sums applied for scientific research referred to in sub-paragraph (iv) of paragraph 1, or

(d) ceases to carry on its research activities or its research activities are not found be genuine; or

(e) ceases to conform to and comply with the provisions of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the said Act read with rules 5C and 5E of the said Rules

[Notification No. 60/2010/F. No. 203/1/2010/ITA-II]

SAJAY GOYAL, Director (ITA-II)

नई दिल्ली, 22 जुलाई, 2010

(आयकर)

का.आ. 1856.—जबकि केन्द्र सरकार ने आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) (जिसे बाद में उक्त अधिनियम के रूप में संदर्भित किया गया) की धारा 80झक की उपधारा (4) के खंड (iii) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारत सरकार के वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय (औद्योगिक नीति एवं संवर्धन विभाग) के दिनांक 30 मार्च, 1999 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 193(अ) के तहत 01 अप्रैल, 1997 को शुरू होने वाली एवं 31 मार्च 2002 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के लिए तथा 01 अप्रैल 1997 को शुरू होने वाली एवं 31 मार्च, 2006 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के लिए अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 354(अ) दिनांक 01 अप्रैल, 2002 द्वारा औद्योगिक पार्क के लिए एक योजना निर्मित एवं अधिसूचित की है;

और जबकि मैसर्स कृष्णा डेवलपर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, जिसका पंजीकृत कार्यालय 508, गुंडेचा चैम्बर, नागिनदास मास्टर रोड, फोर्ट, मुम्बई-400023 में है, कॉरपोरेट सेंटर आईटी पार्क, कॉरपोरेट सेंटर, सीटीएस सं. 271, कोन्डीविटे गांव, अंधेरी (पूर्व), मुम्बई-400059 में एक औद्योगिक पार्क विकसित कर रही है;

और जबकि केन्द्र सरकार ने इस अधिसूचना के अनुबंध में उल्लिखित शर्तों एवं निबंधनों के अधीन वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय के दिनांक 02-12-2004 के पत्र संख्या 15/31/2004-आईपी एवं आईडी तथा जिसे बाद में दिनांक 5-5-2005 के पत्र सं. 15/31/2004-आईपी एवं आईडी) द्वारा संशोधित किया गया था. के द्वारा उक्त औद्योगिक पार्क को अनुमोदित किया है;

अत: अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 80झक की उपधारा (4) के खंड (iii) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार एतद्द्वारा उपक्रम जो कि मैसर्स कृष्णा डेवलपर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, मुम्बई द्वारा विकसित एवं अनुरक्षित तथा प्रचालित किया जा रहा है, को उक्त खंड (iii) के प्रयोजनार्थ एक औद्योगिक पार्क के रूप में अधिसूचित करती है।

अनुबंध

शर्तें जिन पर मैसर्स कृष्णा डेवलपर्स प्रा. लिमिटेड, मुम्बई द्वारा एक औद्योगिक पार्क की स्थापना के लिए भारत सरकार का अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है ।

1. (i) औद्योगिक उपक्रम का नाम : कृष्णा डेवलपर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड

(ii) प्रस्तावित अवस्थान : कॉरपोरेट सेंटर आईटी पार्क, कॉरपोरेट सेंटर, सीटीएस सं. 271, कोन्डीविटे गांव, अंधेरी (पूर्व), मुम्बई-400059

(iii) औद्योगिक पार्क का क्षेत्र : 14203.08 वर्गमीटर

(iv) प्रस्तावित कार्य-कलाप

एन आई सी संहिता के साथ औद्योगिक कार्य-कलाप की प्रकृति

	एनआईसी कोड				विवरण
क्रम सं.	अनुभाग	प्रभाग	समूह	वर्ग	
क	8	89	892	--	आंकड़ा संसाधन, सॉफ्टवेयर डेवलपमेंट एवं संगणक परामर्शी सेवाएं,
ख	8	89	893	--	व्यापार एवं प्रबंधन परामर्शी कार्य-कलाप
ग	8	89	894	--	वास्तु एवं इंजीनियरिंग एवं अन्य तकनीकी परामर्शी कार्य-कलाप
घ	3	36	367	--	संगणकों एवं संगणक आधारित तंत्रों का विनिर्माण

(v) औद्योगिक उपयोग के लिए उद्दिष्ट आवंटन योग्य क्षेत्रफल की प्रतिशतता : 90 प्रतिशत

(vi) वाणिज्यिक उपयोग के लिए उद्दिष्ट आबंटन योग्य क्षेत्रफल की प्रतिशतता : 10 प्रतिशत

(vii) औद्योगिक एककों की न्यूनतम संख्या : 36 एकक

(viii) प्रस्तावित कुल निवेश (राशि रु. में) : 23,95,00,000/- रुपए

(ix) औद्योगिक उपयोग के लिए निर्मित क्षेत्र पर निवेश (राशि रुपए में) : 14,00,00,000/- रुपए

(x) औद्योगिक उपयोग के लिए निर्मित क्षेत्र पर निवेश सहित अवसंरचना विकास पर निवेश (राशि रुपए में) : 18,39,16,310/- रुपए

(xi) औद्योगिक पार्क के प्रारंभ होने की प्रस्तावित तिथि : 22-01-2004

2. एक औद्योगिक पार्क के अवसंरचनात्मक विकास पर होने वाला न्यूनतम निवेश परियोजना की कुल लागत के पचास प्रतिशत से कम नहीं होना चाहिए । औद्योगिक उपयोग हेतु निर्मित क्षेत्र उपलब्ध कराने वाले किसी औद्योगिक पार्क के मामले में, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के निर्माण की लागत सहित अवसंरचनात्मक विकास पर होने वाला न्यूनतम व्यय परियोजना की कुल लागत के साठ प्रतिशत से कम नहीं होना चाहिए ।

3. अवसंरचनात्मक विकास में सड़कें (पहुंच सड़कों सहित), जलापूर्ति एवं मल व्ययन, समान बहि:स्रावी उपचार सुविधा, टेलीकॉम नेटवर्क, विद्युत का उत्पादन एवं वितरण, वातानुकूलन तथा औद्योगिक कार्य-कलाप हेतु समान प्रयोग के ऐसी अन्य सुविधाएं जिनका पता लगाया जा सकता है तथा जो वाणिज्यिक शर्तों पर उपलब्ध हैं ।

4. दिनांक 01 अप्रैल, 2002 के का.आ. 354(अ) के अनुच्छेद 6 के उप-अनुच्छेद (ख) में दी गई सारणी के कॉलम (2) में संदर्भित कोई भी एकक किसी औद्योगिक पार्क के आबंटन योग्य औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के पचास प्रतिशत से ज्यादा क्षेत्र नहीं लेगी तथा इस प्रयोजनार्थ एक एकक का आशय एक तथा अधिक राज्य अथवा केन्द्रीय कर कानूनों के प्रयोजन के लिए कोई पृथक एवं निश्चित संस्था से है ।

5. विदेशी निवेश संवर्धन बोर्ड अथवा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अथवा अस्थाई रूप से लागू किए गए किसी कानून के तहत विनिर्दिष्ट किसी अन्य प्राधिकारी द्वारा विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष निवेश अथवा अप्रवासी भारतीय निवेश के लिए अनुमोदन सहित आवश्यक अनुमोदन लागू की गई नीति एवं प्रक्रियानुसार अलग से लिए जाएंगे ।

6. अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कर लाभ तब ही उपलब्ध होंगे जबकि इस अधिसूचना के अनुच्छेद 1 के उप-अनुच्छेद (vii) में उल्लिखित एककों की संख्या में एकक औद्योगिक पार्क में अवस्थापित होंगे ।

7. मैसर्स कृष्णा डेवलपर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, मुम्बई को उस अवधि के दौरान औद्योगिक पार्क का प्रचालन जारी रखना चाहिए जिसमें कि आयकर अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 80-झक की उपधारा (4) के खंड (iii) के तहत लाभ लिये जाने हों ।

8. यदि औद्योगिक पार्क का आरंभ इस अधिसूचना के अनुच्छेद 1 के उप-अनुच्छेद (xi) में उल्लिखित तिथि से एक वर्ष से अधिक विलंब होता है तो ऐसे मामले में आयकर अधिनियम,1961 की धारा 80झक की उपधारा (4) के खंड (iii) के तहत लाभों को पाने हेतु औद्योगिक पार्क योजना, 2002 अथवा अन्य किसी औद्योगिक पार्क योजना जैसा भी लागू हो के तहत अनुमोदन को दोबारा लेना अपेक्षित होगा ।

9. अनुमोदन अमान्य होगा तथा मैसर्स कृष्णा डेवलपर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड ऐसी अमान्यता की किसी भी प्रतिक्रिया के लिए पूरी तरह से उत्तरदायी होंगे, यदि--

(i) आवेदन, जिसके आधार पर केन्द्र सरकार ने अनुमोदन दिया है, में गलत सूचना अथवा मिथ्या जानकारी दी गई है अथवा कुछ वस्तुगत सूचना इसमें नहीं दी गई :--

(ii) यह औद्योगिक पार्क के अवस्थान के लिए है जिसके लिए अनुमोदन पहले ही किसी अन्य उपक्रम के नाम पर दिया जा चुका है ।

10. यदि मैसर्स कृष्णा डेवलपर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, मुम्बई (अर्थात् अंतरक उपक्रम) द्वारा औद्योगिक पार्क के प्रचालन एवं अनुरक्षण का अंतरण किसी दूसरे उपक्रम (अर्थात् अंतरिती उपक्रम), को किया जाता है तो ऐसे मामले में, अंतरक एवं अंतरिती को संयुक्त रूप से औद्योगिक सहायता सचिवालय के उद्यमी सहायता एकक, औद्योगिक नीति एवं संवर्धन विभाग, उद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली-11 को सूचित करना चाहिए तथा साथ ही उपर्युक्त अंतरण हेतु अंतरक एवं अंतरिती उपक्रम के बीच किए गए करार की प्रति भी प्रस्तुत करनी चाहिए ।

11. इस अधिसूचना में तथा औद्योगिक पार्क योजना, 2002 में उल्लिखित शर्तों का भी उस अवधि के दौरान पालन किया जाना चाहिए जिस अवधि के लिए इस योजना के तहत लाभों को उठाया जाना हो ।

12. मैसर्स कृष्णा डेवलपर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, मुम्बई द्वारा किसी भी शर्त का अनुपालन न किए जाने के मामले में केन्द्र सरकार उपर्युक्त अनुमोदन को वापस ले सकती है ।

13. केन्द्र सरकार के अनुमोदन के बिना परियोजना प्लान में किसी संशोधन के होने अथवा भविष्य में अभिज्ञान होने अथवा किसी वस्तुगत तथ्य को आवेदक द्वारा प्रकट न कर पाने पर औद्योगिक पार्क का अनुमोदन अमान्य हो जाएगा ।

[अधिसूचना सं.-61/2010/फा. सं.-178/142/2009-आई टी ए-I]

पदम सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 22nd July, 2010

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 1856.—Whereas the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (iii) of sub-Section(4) of section 80-IA of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), has framed and notified a scheme for industrial park, vide notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) number S.O. 193(E), dated the 30th March, 1999, for the period beginning

on the 1st day of April, 1997 and ending on the 31st day of March, 2002 and vide number S.O. 354(E) dated the 1st day of April, 2002, for the period beginning on the 1st day of April, 1997 and ending on the 31st day of March, 2006;

And whereas M/s. Krishna Developers Private Limited having its registered office at 508, Gundecha Chamber, Nagindas Master Road, Fort, Mumbai- 400 023, is developing an Industrial Park at Corporate Centre IT Park, Corporate Centre, CTS No. 271, Village Kondivite, Andheri (E), Mumbai-400 059;

And whereas the Central Government has approved the said Industrial Park vide Ministry of Commerce and Industry letter No. 15/31/2004-IP&ID dated 02-12-2004 and later amended vide letter No. 15/31/2004-IP&ID dated 05-05-2005 subject to the terms and conditions mentioned in the annexure to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (iii) of sub-section (4) of Section 80-IA of the said Act, the Central Government hereby notifies the undertaking, being developed and being maintained and operated by M/s. Krishna Developers Private Limited, Mumbai as an industrial park for the purposes of the said clause (iii).

ANNEXURE

The terms and conditions on whith the approval of the Government of India has been accorded for setting up of an industrial park by M/s. Krishna Developers Private Limited, Mumbai.

1.(i)	Name of the Industrial Undertaking	:	Krishna Developers Private Limited
(ii)	Proposed location	:	Corporate Centre IT Park, Corporate Centre, CTS No. 271, Village Kondivite, Andheri (E), Mumbai-400 059
(iii)	Area of Industrial Park	:	14203.08 Square Meters
(iv)	Proposed activities		

	Nature of Industrial activity with NIC code				
	NIC Code				Description
S. No.	Section	Division	Group	Class	
A	8	89	892	-	Data processing, software development and computer consultancy services
B	8	89	893	-	Business and management consultancy activities
C	8	89	894	-	Architectural and engineering and other technical consultancy activities
D	3	36	367	-	Manufacture of computers and computer based systems.

(v)	Percentage of allocable area earmarked for Industrial use	:	ninety per cent.
(vi)	Percentage of allocable area earmarked for commercial use	:	ten per cent.
(vii)	Minimum number of industrial units	:	thirty six Units
(viii)	Total investments proposed (Amount in Rupees)	:	Rs.23,95,00,000
(ix)	Investment on built up space for Industrial use (Amount in Rupees)	:	Rs. 14,00,00,000
(x)	Investment on Infrastructure Development including investment on built up space for industrial use (Amount in Rupees)	:	Rs. 18,39, 16,310
(xi)	Proposed date of commencement of the Industrial Park	:	22-01-2004

2. The minimum investment on infrastructure development in an Industrial. Park shall not be less than fifty per cent of the total project cost. In the case of an Industrial Park which provides built-up space for industrial use, the minimum expenditure on infrastructure development including cost of construction of industrial space, shall not be less than sixty per cent of the total project cost.

3. Infrastructure development shall include, roads (including approach roads), water supply and sewerage, common effluent treatment facility, telecom network, generation and distribution of power, air-conditioning and such other facilities as are for common use for industrial activity which are identifiable and are provided on commercial terms.

4. No single unit referred to in column (2) of the Table given in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 6 of S.O. 354(E) dated the 1st April, 2002, shall occupy more than fifty per cent of the allocable industrial area of an Industrial Park and for this purpose a unit shall mean any separate and distinct entity for the purpose of one and more State or Central tax laws.

5. Necessary approvals, including that for foreign direct investment or non-resident Indian investment by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board or Reserve Bank of India or any authority specified under any law for the time being in force, shall be taken separately as per the policy and procedures in force.

6. The tax benefits under the Act can be availed of only after the number of units indicated in Paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (vii) of this notification, are located in the Industrial Park.

7. M/s. Krishna Developers Private Limited, Mumbai, shall continue to operate the Industrial Park during the period in which the benefits under clause (iii) of sub-section (4) of Section 80IA of the Income-tax Act, 1961 are to be availed.

8. In case the commencement of the Industrial Park is delayed by more than one year from the date indicated in paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (xi) of this notification, fresh approval will be required under the Industrial Park Scheme, 2002 or any other Industrial Park Scheme as may be applicable, for availing benefits under clause (iii) of sub-section 4 of Section 80IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

9. The approval will be invalid and M/s. Krishna Developers Private Limited, Mumbai, shall be solely responsible for any repercussions of such invalidity, if

(i) the application on the basis of which the approval is accorded by the Central Government contains wrong information or misinformation or some material information has not been provided in it;

(ii) it is for the location of the industrial park for which approval has already been accorded in the name of another undertaking.

10 In case M/s. Krishna Developers Private Limited, Mumbai, transfers the operation and maintenance of the industrial park (i.e., transferor undertaking) to another undertaking (i.e., the transferee undertaking), the transferor and transferee shall jointly intimate to the Entrepreneurial Assistance Unit of the Secretariat for Industrial Assistance, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi-11 along with a copy of the agreement executed between the transferor and transferee undertaking for the aforesaid transfer.

11. The conditions mentioned in this notification as well as those included in the Industrial Park Scheme, 2002 should be adhered to during the period for which benefits under this scheme are to be availed.

12. The Central Government may withdraw the above approval in case M/s. Krishna Developers Private Limited, Mumbai, fails to comply with any of the conditions.

13. Any amendment of the project plan without the approval of the Central Government or detection in future, or failure on the part of the applicant to disclose any material fact, will invalidate the approval of the industrial park.

[Notificotion No. 61/2010/F. No. 178/142/2009-ITA-I]

PADAM SINGH, Under Secy.

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 30 जून, 2010

का.आ. 1857.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप नियम (4) के अनुसरण में, वित्त मंत्रालय, आर्थिक कार्य विभाग के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन राष्ट्रीय बचत संस्थान, नागपुर के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, जिसके 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारीवृंद ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, को एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करती है;

राष्ट्रीय बचत संस्थान,
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय,
केन्द्रीय सदन,
चौथा तल, सेक्टर-9ए,
चंडीगढ़-160 009

[सं. 11013/08/2010-हिं.का.क.]

अमरनाथ, निदेशक (राजभाषा)

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 30th June, 2010

S. O. 1857.—In pursuance of Sub-Rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government, hereby, notify the following Regional office of the National Savings Institute, Nagpur under the administrative control of Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, whereof more than 80% of staff have acquired working knowledge of Hindi :

National Savings Institute,
Regional Office,
Kendriya Sadan,
4th floor, Sector-9A
Chandigarh-160009

[No. 11013/08/2010-H. I.C.]
AMARNATH, Director (OL)

(पूंजी बाजार प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 21 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1858.—भारतीय प्रतिभूति एवं विनिमय बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1992 (1992 का 15) की धारा 15ङ (1) तथा 15(ढ़) के साथ पठित धारा (15ठ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और दिनांक 16 दिसम्बर, 2005 की अधिसूचना संख्या 5/68/सीएम/2005 के क्रम में केन्द्र सरकार एतद्द्वारा न्यायाधीश नवदीप कुमार सोढ़ी को 21.12-2010 से 28-11-2011 तक अर्थात् जब वे 68 वर्ष की आयु को प्राप्त करेंगे, 11 माह 8 दिन की अवधि के लिए प्रतिभूति अपील अधिकरण के पीठासीन अधिकारी के रूप में पुन: नियुक्त करती है ।

[फा. स. 3/3/2010-आर. ई.]
ए.के. सिन्हा, अवर सचिव

(Capital Markets Division)

New Delhi, the 21st July, 2010

S. O. 1858.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 15L read with Sections 15M (1) and 15N of the Securities Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (15 of 1992) and in continuation of Notification No. 5/68/CM/2005 dated 16th December, 2005, the Central Government hereby re-appoints Justice Nauvdip Kumar Sodhi as Presiding Officer, Securities Appellate Tribunal for a period of 11 months 8 days w.e.f. 21-12-2010 to 28-11-2011 i.e. the date he attains the age of 68 years.

[F. No.3/3/2010-R.E.]
A. K. SINHA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 22 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1859.—भारतीय प्रतिभूति एवं विनिमय बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1992 (1992 का 15) की धारा 15(ढ़) के साथ पठित धारा (15ठ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार एतद्द्वारा श्री पी. के. मल्होत्रा, अपर सचिव, विधि एवं न्याय मंत्रालय को 20-07-2010 से पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अथवा उनके बासठ् (62) वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त करने तक, जो भी पहले हो, प्रतिभूति अपील अधिकरण का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है ।

[फा. स. 3/7/2008-आर. ई.]
ए. के. सिन्हा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 22nd July, 2010

S. O. 1859.—In exercise of powers conferred by Section 15L read with Section 15N of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (15 of 1992) the Central Government hereby appoints Shri P. K. Malhotra, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Law & Justice as Member of the Securities Appellate Tribunal, Mumbai for a period of Five years with effect from 20-7-2010 or till he attains the age of sixty two (62) years, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 3/7/2008-R.E.]
A. K. SINHA, Under Secy.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 29 जून, 2010

का.आ. 1860.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) के खण्ड 10 के उप खण्ड (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय दंत परिषद् से परामर्श के बाद उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-I में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

2. दंत उपाधियों के मामले में दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग में क्रम संख्या 87 में कॉलम 2 और 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां शामिल की जाएंगी :--

"87. पंडित रविशंकर शुक्ला युनिवर्सिटी, रायपुर	मैत्री दंत चिकित्सा एवं अनुसंधान केन्द्र महाविद्यालय दुर्ग, छत्तीसगढ़	
	दंत शल्यक्रिया में स्नातक (यदि 28-11-2009 को या उसके बाद स्वीकृत)	बीडीएस, पंडित रवि शंकर शुक्ला युनिवर्सिटी, रायपुर"

[सं. वी.12017/24/2004-डीई]

आर. शंकरन, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

New Delhi, the 29th June, 2010

S. O. 1860.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with Dental Council of India, hereby, makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In the existing entries of column 2 & 3 against Serial No. 87, in part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to recognition of dental degrees, the following entries shall be inserted thereunder :—

"87. Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur	Maitri College of Dentistry and Research Centre Durg (Chhattisgarh).	BD, Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur"
	Bachelor of Dental Surgery (if granted on or after 28-11-2009)	

[No. V-12017/24/2004-DE]

R. SANKARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 30 जून, 2010

का.आ. 1861.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) के खण्ड 10 के उप खण्ड (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय दंत परिषद् के परामर्श के बाद उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-I में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है अर्थात् :-

2. डॉ. आर.एम. एल. अवध युनिवर्सिटी, फैजाबाद (उ.प्र.) के मामले में दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-1 में क्रम संख्या 55 के कॉलम 2 और 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां शामिल की जाएंगी :--

"III. अवध दंत विज्ञान संस्थान, लखनऊ	
(i) दंत शल्य चिकित्सा में स्नातक (यदि केवल 2002-2003 के बैच के छात्रों को स्वीकृत)	बीडीएस, डॉ. आर.एम.एल. अवध युनिवर्सिटी, फैजाबाद (उ.प्र.)"

[सं. वी.12017/20/97-डीई]

आर. शंकरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th June, 2010

S. O. 1861.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with Dental Council of India, hereby, makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In the existing entries of column 2 & 3 against Serial No. 55, in part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to Dr. RML Avadh University, Faizabad (U.P.), the following entries shall be inserted thereunder :—

"III. Avadh Institute of Dental Sciences, Lucknow	
(i) Bachelor of Dental Surgery (if granted to the students of 2002-2003 batch only)	B.D.S. Dr. R.M.L. Avadh University, Faizabad (U.P.)"

[No. V-12017/20/97-DE]

R. SANKARAN, Under Secy.

विद्युत मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1862.—केंद्र सरकार सार्वजनिक स्थल (अनधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा-3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए एतद्द्वारा नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (एनटीपीसी लि.), एक सांविधिक प्राधिकरण के अधिकारी श्री आर.यू. खान, वरिष्ठ प्रबंधक (विधि) को भारत सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी के समतुल्य पद पर संपदा अधिकारी नियुक्त करती है और इस प्रयोजन हेतु विद्युत मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना संख्या एसओ 1258 दिनांक 27 मार्च, 2002 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है; अर्थात् :--

उक्त अधिसूचना की तालिका में क्रम सं. 2 और संबंधित प्रविष्टियां निम्नलिखित रूप से प्रतिस्थापित होंगी, अर्थात् :--

"2. श्री आर.यू. खान, वरिष्ठ प्रबंधक (विधि), नेशनल कैपिटल पावर स्टेशन, दादरी, जिला-गौतमबुद्धनगर, उत्तर प्रदेश	नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड) से सबंधित अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए तथा नेशनल कैपिटल पावर स्टेशन, तहसील दादरी, जिला गौतमबुद्धनगर, उत्तर प्रदेश में विद्युत नगर परगना तथा केंद्रीय भू-उपग्रह केंद्र, मुरादनगर, जिला गाजियाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश सहित तहसील दादरी, जिला गौतमबुद्धनगर,उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अंतर्गत आने वाले सभी स्थल, क्वार्टर, संपदा, संपत्ति, रेलवे साइडिंग तथा अन्य व्यवस्था ।

[फा. सं. 8/6/1992-थर्मल-1]

आई.सी.पी. केशरी, संयुक्त सचिव

पाद टिप्पणी :--भारत के राजपत्र में मुख्य अधिसूचना सं. एस.ओ. 1258 दिनांक 27 मार्च, 2002 के जरिए प्रकाशित की गई ।

MINISTRY OF POWER

New Delhi, the 15th July, 2010

S. O. 1862.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri R. U. Khan, Senior Manager (Law), an officer of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC Limited), a statutory authority and equivalent to the rank of gazetted officer of the Government, to be estate officer and for that purpose makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Power number S. O. 1258, dated the 27th March, 2002, namely :—

In the said notification, in the Table, for serial number 2 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"2. Shri R. U. Khan, Senior Manager (Law), National Capital Power Station, Dadri, District—Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	All land, quarters, estate, property, railway siding and other accomodation belonging to or taken on lease by National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC Limited) and under the administrative control of its National Capital Power Station, Tehsil Dadri, District Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh at Vidhyut Nagar Paragana and Tehsil Dadri, District Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh, including Central Satellite Earth Station, Muradnagar, District Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh".

[F. No. 8/6/1992-TH.-I]

I. C. P. KESHARI, Jt. Secy.

Footnote : The principal notification was published in the Gazette of India vide number S. O. 1258, dated the 27th March, 2002.

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1863.—केंद्र सरकार सार्वजनिक स्थल (अनाधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा-3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए एतद्द्वारा नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (एनटीपीसी लि.), एक सांविधिक प्राधिकरण के अधिकारी श्री एम. बालासुन्दरम, वरिष्ठ प्रबंधक (मानव संसाधन) को भारत सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी के समतुल्य पद पर संपदा अधिकारी नियुक्त करती है और इस प्रयोजन हेतु विद्युत मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना संख्या एसओ 128 दिनांक 16 नवम्बर, 2000 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है; अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना की तालिका में क्रम सं. 3 और संबंधित प्रविष्टियां निम्नलिखित रूप से प्रतिस्थापित होंगी, अर्थात् :—

"3. श्री एम. बालासुन्दरम, वरिष्ठ प्रबंधक (मानव संसाधन) रामागुंडम सुपर थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट, डाकघर ज्योतिनगर, जिला करीमनगर, आंध्र प्रदेश	नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड) से संबंधित अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए तथा रामागुंडम सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन, डाकघर ज्योतिनगर, जिला करीमनगर, आंध्र प्रदेश के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अंतर्गत आने वाले सभी स्थल, क्वार्टर, संपदा, संपत्ति, रेलवे साइडिंग तथा अन्य व्यवस्था।"

[फा. सं. 8/6/1992-थर्मल-1]

आई.सी.पी. केशरी, संयुक्त सचिव

पाद टिप्पणी :—भारत के राजपत्र में मुख्य अधिसूचना सं. एस.ओ. 128 दिनांक 16 नवंबर, 2000 के जरिए तथा अंतिम संशोधन दिनांक 30 जून, 2004 के एस.ओ. संख्या 1675 के द्वारा प्रकाशित की गई थी।

New Delhi, the 15th July, 2010

S. O. 1863.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri M. Balasundaram, Senior Manager (Human Resources), an officer of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC Limited), a statutory authority and equivalent to the rank of gazetted officer of the Government, to be estate officer and for that purpose makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Power number S. O. 128, dated the 16th Novermber, 2000, namely :—

In the said notification, in the Table, for serial number 3 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"3. Shri M. Balasundaram, Senior Manager (Human Resources), Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Project, P. O. Jyothinagar, District-Karimnagar, Andhra Pradesh.	All land, quarters, estate, properties, and other accomodation belonging to or taken on lease by National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC Limited) and under the administrative contrtol of its Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station, P. O. Jyothinagar, District-Karimnagar, Andhra Pradesh."

[F. No. 8/6/1992-TH.-I]

I. C. P. KESHARI, Jt. Secy.

Footnote : The principal notification was published in the Gazette of India vide number S. O. 128, dated the 16thNovember, 2000. and last amended vide number S. O. 1675, dated the 30th June, 2004.

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1864.—केंद्र सरकार सार्वजनिक स्थल (अनधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा-3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए एतद्द्वारा नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (एनटीपीसी लि.), एक सांविधिक प्राधिकरण के अधिकारी श्री प्रवीण गर्ग, वरिष्ठ प्रबंधक (मानव संसाधन) को भारत सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी के समतुल्य पद पर संपदा अधिकारी नियुक्त करती है और इस प्रयोजन हेतु विद्युत मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना संख्या एस.ओ. 1257 दिनांक 27 मार्च, 2002 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है; अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना की तालिका में क्रम सं. 6 और संबंधित प्रविष्टियां निम्नलिखित रूप से प्रतिस्थापित होंगी, अर्थात् :—

"6. श्री प्रवीण गर्ग, वरिष्ठ प्रबंधक (मानव संसाधन) कोलडैम जल विद्युत परियोजना, डाकघर-बरमाना-174013	नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड) से संबंधित अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए तथा कोलडैम जल विद्युत परियोजना,

(1)	(2)
जिला बिलासपुर, हिमाचल प्रदेश ।	डाकघर-बरमाना-174013 जिला बिलासपुर, हिमाचल प्रदेश के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अंतर्गत आने वाले सभी स्थल ।"

[फा. सं. 8/6/1992-थर्मल-1]

आई.सी.पी. केशरी, संयुक्त सचिव

पाद टिप्पणी:— भारत के राजपत्र में मुख्य अधिसूचना सं. एस.ओ. 1257 दिनांक 27 मार्च, 2002 के जरिए तथा अंतिम संशोधन दिनांक 7 अगस्त, 2009 के एस.ओ. संख्या 2259 के द्वारा प्रकाशित की गई थी ।

New Delhi, the 15th July, 2010

S. O. 1864.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Parveen Garg Chief Manager (Human Resources), an officer of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC Limited), a statutory authority and equivalent to the rank of gazetted officer of the Government, to be estate officer and for that purpose makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Power number S. O. 1257, dated the 27th March, 2002, namely :—

In the said notification, in the Table, for serial number 6 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"6. Shri Praveen Garg, Chief Manager (Human Resources), Koldam Hydro Power Project, P.O., Barmana-174013, District-Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh."	All premises belonging to or taken on lease by National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC Limited) and under the administrative contrtol of its Koldam Hydro Power Project, P.O. Barmana-174013, District-Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh."

[F. No. 8/6/1992-TH.-I]

I. C. P. KESHARI, Jt. Secy.

Footnote: The principal notification was published in the Gazette of India vide number S.O. 1257, dated the 27th March, 2002 and last amended vide number S.O. 2259, dated the 7th August, 2009.

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1865.—केंद्र सरकार सार्वजनिक स्थल (अनधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा-3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए एतद्द्वारा नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (एनटीपीसी लि.), एक सांविधिक प्राधिकरण के अधिकारी श्री सी. कुमार, वरिष्ठ प्रबंधक (मानव संसाधन) को भारत सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी के समतुल्य पद पर संपदा अधिकारी नियुक्त करती है और इस प्रयोजन हेतु विद्युत मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना संख्या एस.ओ. 1590 दिनांक 8 जुलाई, 1993 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है; अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना की तालिका में क्रम सं. 3 और संबंधित प्रविष्टियां निम्नलिखित रूप से प्रतिस्थापित होंगी, अर्थात् :—

"3. श्री सी. कुमार, वरिष्ठ प्रबंधक (मानव संसाधन) तालचेर सुपर थर्मल पावर परियोजना, डाकघर कनिहा, जिला अंगुल, उडीसा ।	नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड) से संबंधित अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए तथा तालचेर सुपर थर्मल पावर परियोजना, डाकघर कनिहा, जिला अंगुल, पिन-759101 उडीसा के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अंतर्गत आने वाले सभी स्थल ।"

[फा. सं. 8/6/1992-थर्मल-1]

आई.सी.पी. केशरी, संयुक्त सचिव

पाद टिप्पणी :--भारत के राजपत्र में मुख्य अधिसूचना सं. एस.ओ. 1590 दिनांक 8 जुलाई, 1993 तथा अंतिम संशोधन दिनांक 15 मई, 2006 के एस.ओ. संख्या 1913 के द्वारा प्रकाशित की गई थी ।

New Delhi, the 15th July, 2010

S. O. 1865.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri C. Kumar, Senior Manager (Human

Resources), an officer of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC Limited), a statutory authority and equivalent to the rank of gazetted officer of the Government, to be estate officer and for that purpose makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Power number S. O. 1590, dated the the 8th July, 1993, namely :—

In the said notification, in the Table, for serial number 3 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"3. Shri C.. Kumar, Senior Manager (Human Resources), Talcher Super Power Project, P.O., Kaniha, District-Angul, Orissa.	All premises belonging to or taken on lease by National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC Limited) and under the administrative contrtol of its Talcher Super Thermal Power Project, at P.O. Kaniha, District-Angul, Pin-759101 Orissa."

[F. No. 8/6/1992-TH.-I]

I. C. P. KESHARI, Jt. Secy.

Footnote : The principal notification was published in the Gazette of India vide number S.O. 1590, dated the 8th July, 1993 and last amended vide number S.O. 1913, dated the 15th May, 2006.

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1866.—केंद्र सरकार सार्वजनिक स्थल (अनधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा-3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए एतद्द्वारा नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (एनटीपीसी लि.), एक सांविधिक प्राधिकरण के अधिकारी श्री जे. डी. पटेल, उप प्रबंधक (मानव संसाधन) को भारत सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी के समतुल्य पद पर संपदा अधिकारी नियुक्त करती है और इस प्रयोजन हेतु विद्युत मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 326 दिनांक 15 सितम्बर, 2004 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है; अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना की तालिका में क्रम सं. 1 और संबंधित प्रविष्टियां निम्नलिखित रूप से प्रतिस्थापित होंगी, अर्थात् :—

"1. श्री जे. डी. पटेल, उप प्रबंधक (मानव संसाधन) झनौर-गांधार गैस विद्युत परियोजना, झनौर, जिला भरुच, गुजरात।	नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड) से संबंधित अथवा उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए तथा झनौर-गांधार गैस विद्युत परियोजना झनौर, जिला भरुच, गुजरात के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अंतर्गत आने वाले सभी स्थल।"

[फा. सं. 8/6/1992-थर्मल-I]

आई.सी.पी. केशरी, संयुक्त सचिव

पाद टिप्पणी :—भारत के राजपत्र में मुख्य अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 326 दिनांक 15 सितम्बर, 2004 के जरिए तथा अंतिम संशोधन दिनांक 1 फरवरी, 2007 के एस.ओ. संख्या 463 के द्वारा प्रकाशित की गई थी।

New Delhi, the 15th July, 2010

S. O. 1866.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri J. D. Patel, Deputy Manager (Human Resources), an officer of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC Limited), a statutory authority and equivalent to the rank of gazetted officer of the Government, to be estate officer and for that purpose makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Power number G. S. R. 326, dated the 15th September, 2004, namely :—

In the said notification, in the Table, for serial number 1 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

(1)	(2)
"1. Shri J. D. Patel, Deputy Manager (Human Resources), Jhanor Gandhar Gas Power Project, Jhanor, District-Bharuch, Gujarat.	All lands, quarters, estate, properties and accommodation belonging to or taken on lease by National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC Limited) and under the administrative

(2)

control of its Jhanor Gandhar Gas Power Project, Jhanor, District-Bharuch, Gujarat."

[F. No. 8/5/1992-FTL-I]

I. C. P. KESHAVAN, Jt. Secy.

Footnote : The principal notification was published in the Gazette of India vide number G. S. R. 7[illegible] dated the 15th September, 2004 and last amended vide number S.O. 463, dated the 1st February, 2009.

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय

(उर्वरक विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 14 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1867.—केंद्रीय सरकार राजभाषा "संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग" नियम 1976 के नियम, 10 के उप नियम (4) के अनुसरण में रसायन एवं उर्वरक मंत्रालय, उर्वरक विभाग के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणधीन ब्रह्मपुत्रवैली फर्टिलाइजर्स लि. (बीवीएफसीएल) जिसके 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक अर्थात् शत-प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, को अधिसूचित करती है।

[सं. ई-11011/4/2008 हिन्दी]

सतीश चंद्र, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(Department of Fertilizers)

New Delhi, the 14th July, 2010

S. O. 1867.—In pursuance of sub-Rule (4) of the Rule 10 of the Official Language "Use for official purposes of the Union" Rule, 1976 the Central Government hereby notifies the office of Brahmputra Valley Fertilizers Ltd. (BVFCL) under the administrative control of the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers whereof more than 80% i.e. 100% staff have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi.

[No. E-11011/4/2008-Hindi]

SATISH CHANDRA, Jt. Secy.

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 21 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1868.—केंद्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम, 10 के उप नियम (4) के अनुसरण में सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय, के नियंत्रणाधीन निम्नालिखित कार्यालय जिसके 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, को एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करती है

केन्द्रीय कयर अनुसंधान संस्थान, कलवूर, आलप्पुषा-688522

[सं. ई-12016/01/2005 हिन्दी]

प्रवीर कुमार, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF MICRO SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

New Delhi, the 21st July, 2010

S. O. 1868.—In pursuance of sub-Rule (4) of the Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 the Central Government hereby notifies the following office, under the control of the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, whose more than 80% staff has acquired the working knowledge of Hindi.

Central Coir Research Institute, Kalavoor, Alappuzha-688522.

[No. E-12016/01/2005-Hindi]

PRAVIR KUMAR, Jt. Secy.

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

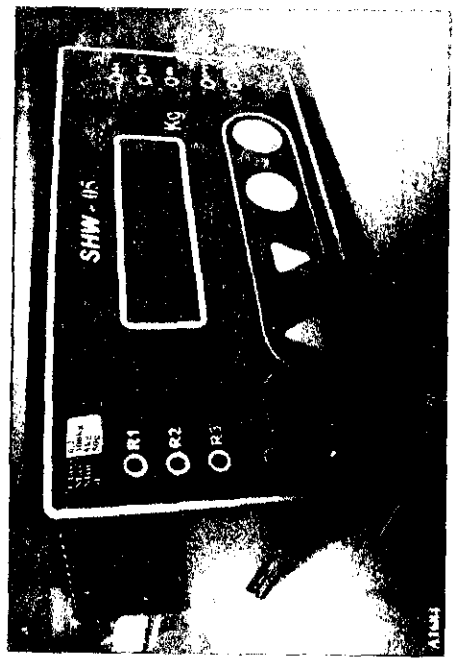
(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 28 जून, 2010

का.आ. 1869.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित अधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स श्रीजी कंट्रोल्स, 703, जतन अपार्टमेंट, मलाड (ई), दत्ता मंदिर रोड, मुबई-400 097 द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग 0.2 वाले "एसएचडब्ल्यू-05" शृंखला के डिस्कंटिन्यूअस टोटलाइजिंग स्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टोटलाइजिंग हूपर व्हीयर-बेचिंग प्लांट) आकृति देखें सहित, के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "श्रीजी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न एन डी/09/08/236 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित डिस्कंटिन्युअस टोटलाइजिंग स्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टोटलाइजिंग हूपर व्हीयर-बेचिंग प्लांट) है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 5 कि.ग्रा. है । और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (e) 50 ग्रा. है । उक्त मशीन को आर एम सी सीमेंट बेचिंग प्लांट आदि में विभिन्न इंग्रिडेंट्स को तोलने और भरने के लिए [illegible] किया गया है । प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज [illegible] विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।



इंडीकेटर को [illegible] इन छेदों से एक सीलिंग वायर निकाली जाती है । इंडीकेटर को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए वायर पर लीड सील लगाई जाती है । मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल का अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की रेंज में है ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(92)/2008]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

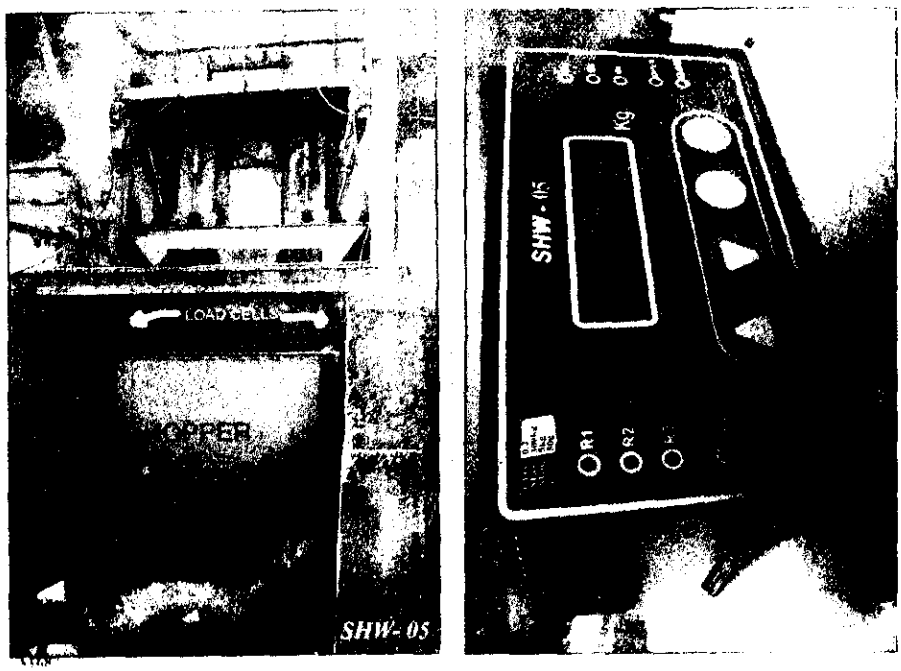
(Department of Consumer Affairs)

New Delhi, the 28th June, 2010

S.O. 1869.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Discontinuous Totalizing Automatic weighing instrument (Totalizing Hopper Weigher-Batching Plant) with digital indication and of Accuracy class-0.2, series "SHW-05" and with brand name "SHREEJI" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Shreeji Controls, 703, Jatan Apartments, Malad (E), Datta Mandir Road, Mumbai-400 097 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/236;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based Discontinuous Totalizing Automatic weighing instrument (Totalizing Hopper Weigher-Batching Plant) with a maximum capacity of 300kg and minimum capacity of 5 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. The machine is designed for weighing and filling the various ingredient used in RMC cement batching plant etc. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.



Sealing is done by making holes in the indicator at the bottom plate and front of the indicator, then a sealing wire is passed through these holes and a lead seal is fixed on the wire to prevent the opening of the indicator. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity in the range of 50 kg. to 5000 kg. manufactured by the same manufacturer in acoordance with the same principle, design and with the same material with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (92)/2008]

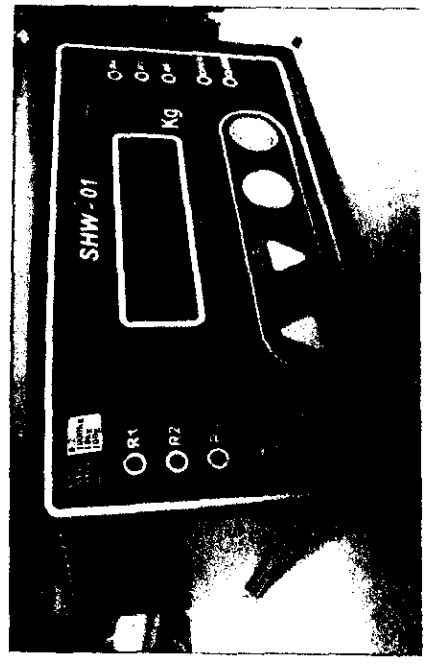
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 जून, 2010

का.आ. 1870.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स श्रीजी कंट्रोल्स, 703, जतन अपार्टमेंट, मलाड (ई), दत्ता मंदिर रोड, मुबई-400 097 द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग 0.2 वाले "एसएचडब्ल्यू-01" शृंखला के डिस्कंटिन्यूअस टोटलाइजिंग स्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टोटलाइजिंग हुपर व्हीयर-बेचिंग प्लांट) अंकक सूचन सहित, के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "श्रीजी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/237 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित डिस्कंटिन्युअस टोटलाइजिंग स्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टोटलाइजिंग हुपर व्हीयर-बेचिंग प्लांट) है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. है और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है । उक्त मशीन को आर एम सी सीमेंट बेचिंग प्लांट आदि में विभिन्न इंग्रिडेंट्स को तोलने और भरने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है । प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।



इंडीकेटर की बॉटम प्लेट और फ्रंट में छेद करके, इन छेदों से एक सीलिंग वायर निकाली जाती है और इंडीकेटर को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए वायर पर लीड सील लगाई जाती है । मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की रेंज में है ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (92)/2008]

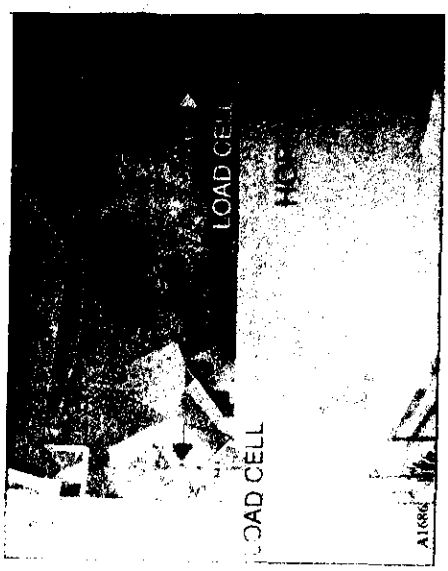
बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

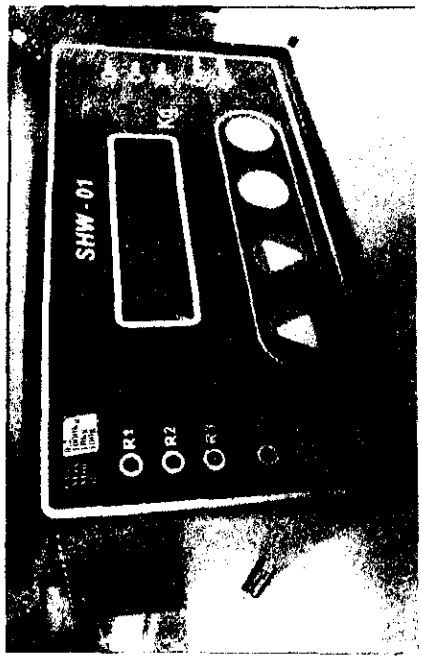
New Delhi, the 28th June, 2010

S.O. 1870.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Discontinuous Totalizing Automatic weighing instrument (Totalizing Hopper Weigher-Batching Plant) with digital indication and of Accuracy class-0.2, series "SHW-01" and with brand name "SHREEJI" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Shreeji Controls, 703, Jatan Apartments, Malad (E), Datta Mandir Road, Mumbai-400 097 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/237;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based Discontinuous Totalizing Automatic weighing instrument (Totalizing Hopper Weigher-Batching Plant) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg and minimum capacity of 10 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. The machine is designed for weighing and filling the various ingredient used in RMC cement batching plant etc. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.





Sealing is done by making holes in the indicator at the bottom plate and front of the indicator, then a sealing wire is passed through these holes and a lead seal is fixed on the wire to prevent the opening of the indicator. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity in the range of 50 kg. to 5000 kg. manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same maetrial with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (92)/2008]

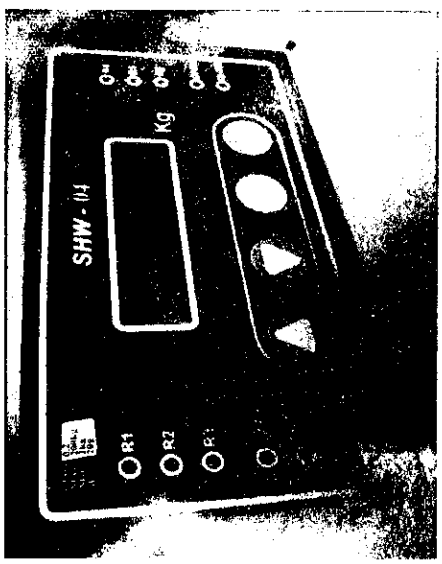
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

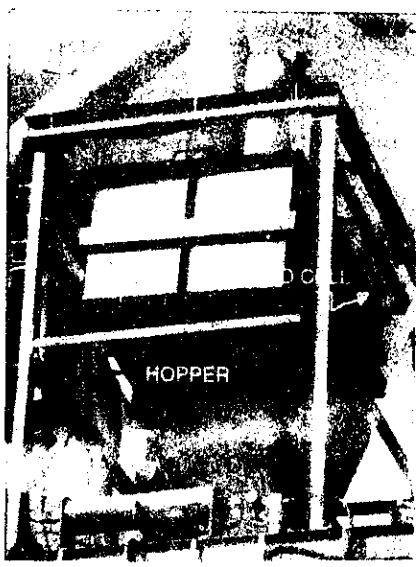
नई दिल्ली, 28 जून, 2010

का.आ. 1871.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स श्रीजी कंट्रोल्स, 703, जतन अपार्टमेंट, मलाड (ई), दत्ता मंदिर रोड, मुंबई-400097 द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग 0.2 वाले "एसएचडब्ल्यू-04" शृंखला के डिस्कंटिन्युअस टोटलाइजिंग स्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टोटलाइजिंग हुपर व्हीयर-बेचिंग प्लांट) अंकक सूचन सहित, के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "श्रीजी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/238 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित डिस्कंटिन्युअस टोटलाइजिंग स्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टोटलाइजिंग हुपर व्हीयर-बेचिंग प्लांट) है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है । और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 20 ग्रा. है । उक्त मशीन को आर एम सी सीमेंट बेचिंग प्लांट आदि में विभिन्न इंग्रिडेंट्स को तोलने और भरने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है । प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।





इंडीकेटर की बॉटम प्लेट और फ्रंट में छेद करके, इन छेदों से एक सीलिंग वायर निकाली जाती है इंडीकेटर को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए वायर पर लोड सील लगाई जाती है । माडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की रेंज में है ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (92)/2008]

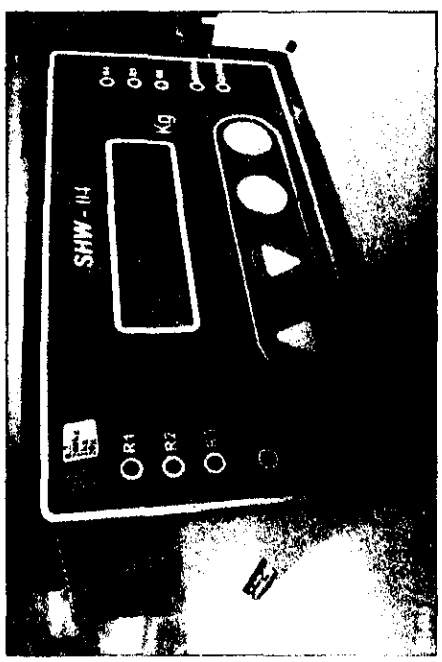
बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

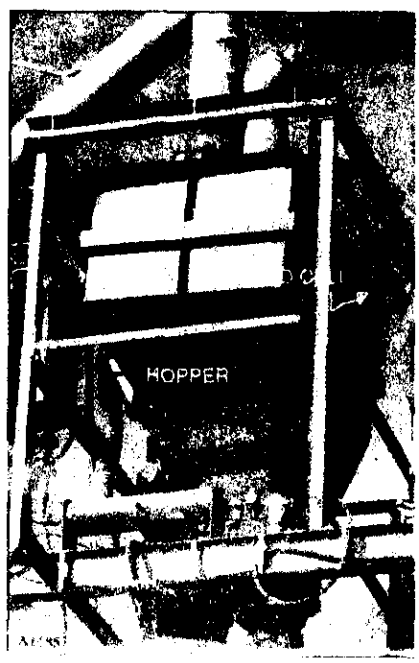
New Delhi, the 28th June, 2010

S.O. 1871.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Discontinuous Totalizing Automatic weighing instrument (Totalizing Hopper Weigher-Batching Plant) with digital indication and of Accuracy class-0.2, series "SHW-04" and with brand name "SHREEJI" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Shreeji Controls, 703, Jatan Apartments, Malad (E), Datta Mandir Road, Mumbai-400 097 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/238;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based Discontinuous Totalizing Automatic weighing instrument (Totalizing Hopper Weigher-Batching Plant) with a maximum capacity of 200 kg. and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 20g. The machine is designed for weighing and filling the various ingredient used in RMC cement batching plant etc. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.





Sealing is done by making holes in the indicator at the bottom plate and front of the indicator, then a sealing wire is passed through these holes and a lead seal is fixed on the wire to prevent the opening of the indicator. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity in the range of 50 kg. to 5000 kg. manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (92)/2008]

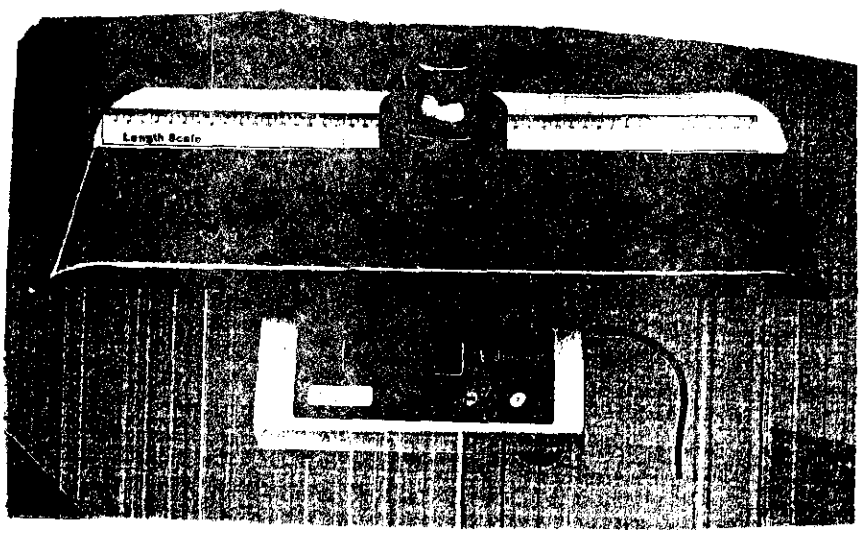
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 जून, 2010

का.आ. 1872.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स कोर्प प्रीसीजन स्केल प्रा.लि. शेड नं. 7 और 8, खसरा नं. 117, विलेज रायपुर भगवानपुर तहसील, रुड़की-247 667 उत्तराखण्ड द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "केईडब्ल्यूएस-बीएस" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (बेबी तोलन मशीन) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "कोहिनूर" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/475 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (बेबी तोलन मशीन) है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 25 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है । सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है । इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है । प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।



इंडीकेटर के ऊपरी कवर के भीतर दो स्टड वेल्ड किए गए हैं, एक क्रास होल (प्रत्येक स्टड पर) स्टाम्पिंग के दौरान एक ट्विस्ड वायर बांधा और सील किया गया है । मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{k}, 2×10^{k}, या 5×10^{k}, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (164)/2008]

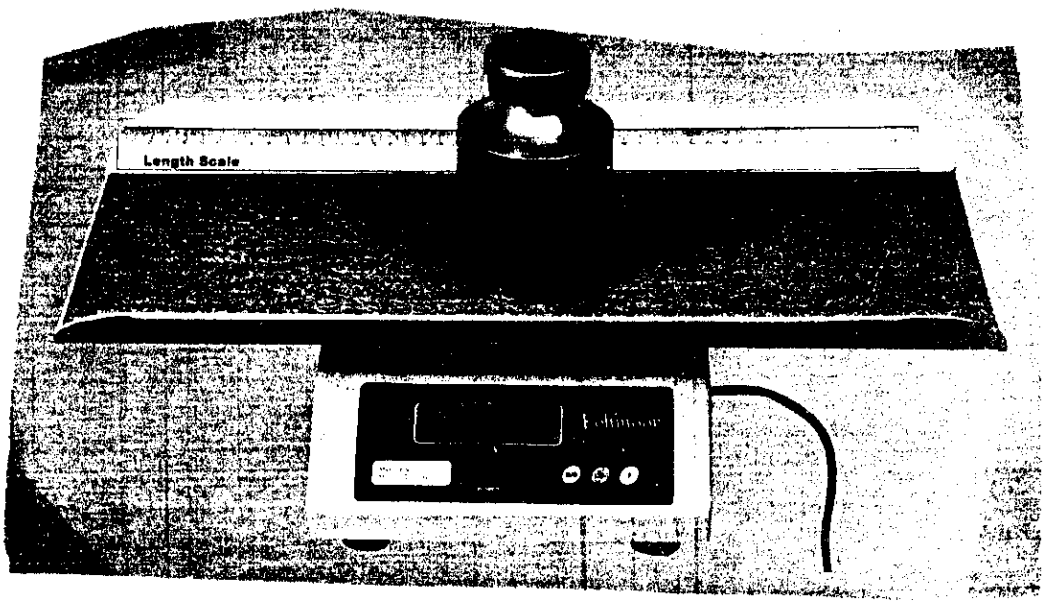
बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th June, 2010

S.O. 1872.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Baby Weighing Machine) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "KEWS-BS" and with brand name "KOHINOOR" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Korpe Precision Scales Pvt Ltd., Shed No. 7, Khasara No. 117, Village Raipur, Bhagwanpur Tehsil, Roorkee-247667, Uttarakhand and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/475;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Baby Weighing Machine) with a maximum capacity of 25kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.



For sealing top cover is welded with two studs from inside having one cross hole (on each stud) through which a twisted wire is tied and sealed during stamping. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k, where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same matrials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (164)/2008]

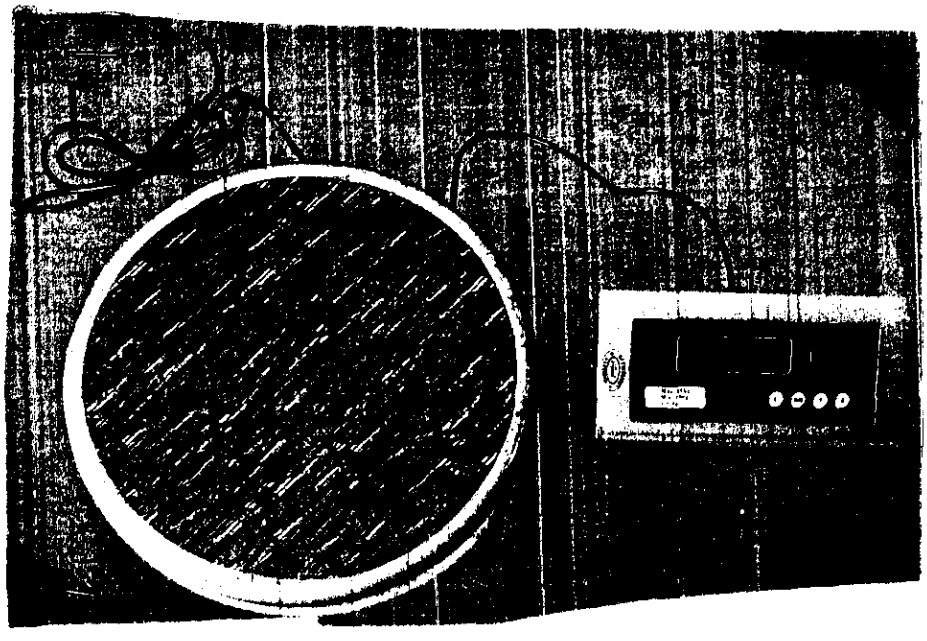
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 जून, 2010

का.आ. 1873.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स कोर्प प्रीसीजन स्केल प्रा.लि. शेड नं. 7 और 8, खसरा नं. 117, विलेज रायपुर, भगवानपुर तहसील, रुड़की-247 667 उत्तराखण्ड द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "केईडब्ल्यूएस-पीएस" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "कोहिनूर" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/474 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन) है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है । सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है । इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है । प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।



इंडीकेटर के ऊपरी कवर के भीतर दो स्टड वेल्ड किए गए हैं, एक क्रास होल (प्रत्येक स्टड पर) स्टाम्पिंग के दौरान एक ट्विस्ड वायर बांधा और सील किया गया है । मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 100 कि.ग्रा. से 200 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1\times10^{*}$, $2\times10^{*}$, $5\times10^{*}$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (164)/2008]

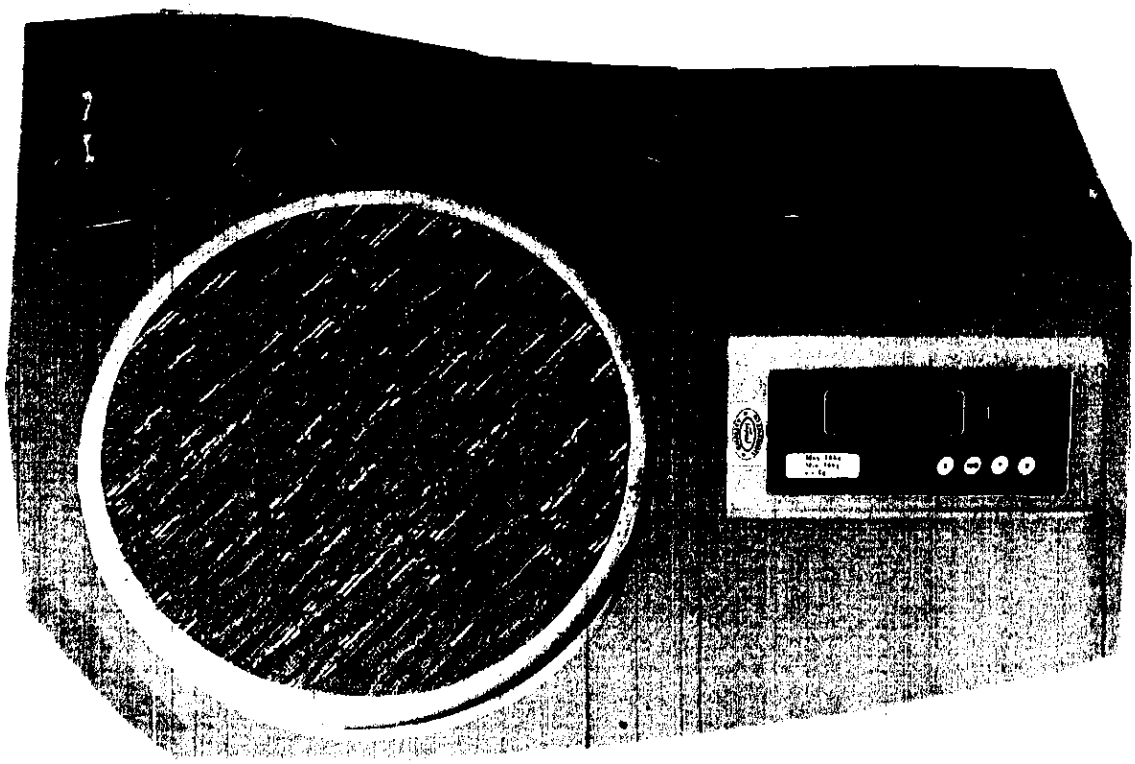
बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th June, 2010

S.O. 1873.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Person Weighing Machine) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "KEWS-PS" and with brand name "KOHINOOR" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Korpe Precision Scales Pvt. Ltd., Shed No. 7, Khasara No. 117, Village Raipur, Bhagwanpur Tehsil, Roorkee-247667, Uttarakhand and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/474;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Person Weighing Machine) with a maximum capacity of 150 kg. and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval(e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternate current power supply.



For sealing top cover is welded with two studs from inside having one cross hole (on each stud) through which a twisted wire is tied and sealed during stamping. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 100 kg. to 200 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k, where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in acoordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (164)/2008]

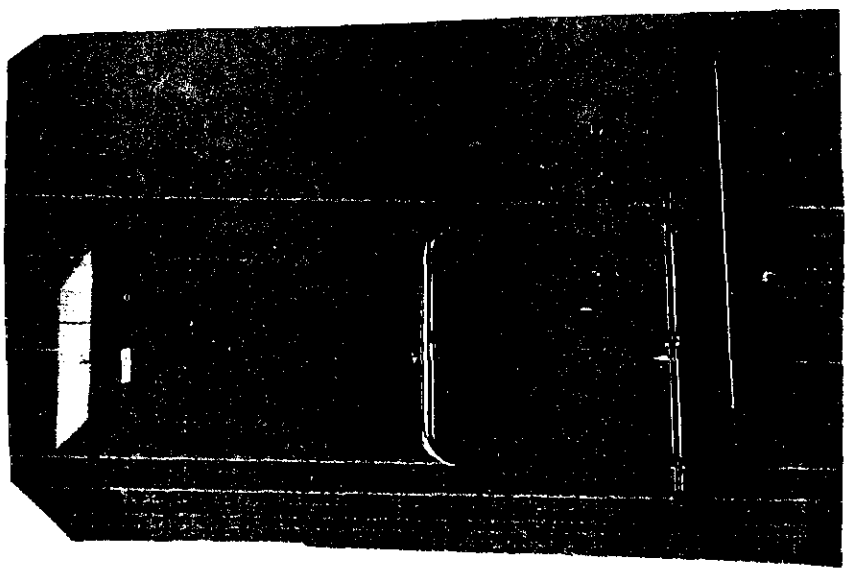
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 जून, 2010

का.आ. 1874.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अत:, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स कोर्प प्रीसीजन स्केल प्रा.लि., शेड नं. 7 और 8, खसरा नं. 117, विलेज रायपुर, भगवानपुर तहसील, रुड़की-247 667 उत्तराखण्ड द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "केईडब्ल्यूएस-पीएफ" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "कोहिनूर" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/473 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि.ग्रा. है । और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 200 ग्रा. है । इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है । प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।



इंडीकेटर के ऊपरी कवर के भीतर दो स्टड वेल्ड किए गए हैं, एक क्रास होल (प्रत्येक स्टड पर) स्टाम्पिंग के दौरान एक ट्विस्ड वायर बांधा और सील किया गया है । मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{k}, 2×10^{k}, 5×10^{k}, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (164)/2008]

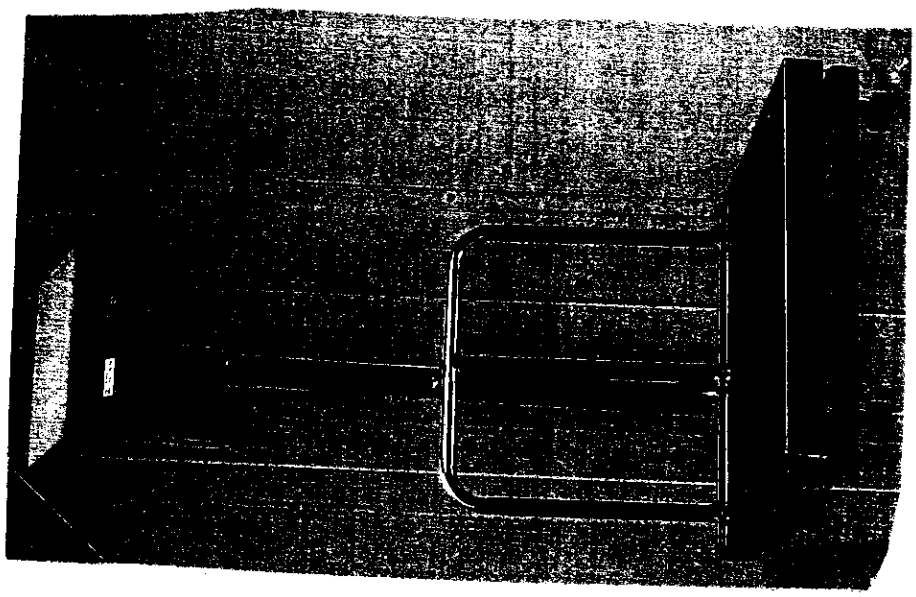
बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th June, 2010

S.O. 1874.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Plateform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) of series "KEWS-PF" and with brand name "KOHINOOR" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Korpe Precision Scales Pvt. Ltd., Shed No. 7, Khasra No. 117, Village Raipur, Bhagwanpur Tehsil, Roorkee-247 667, Uttarakhand and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/473;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 4 kg. The verification scale interval(e) is 200 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



For sealing top cover is welded with two studs from inside having one cross hole (on each stud) through which a twisted wire is tied and sealed during stamping. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and up to 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k, where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in acoordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (164)/2008]

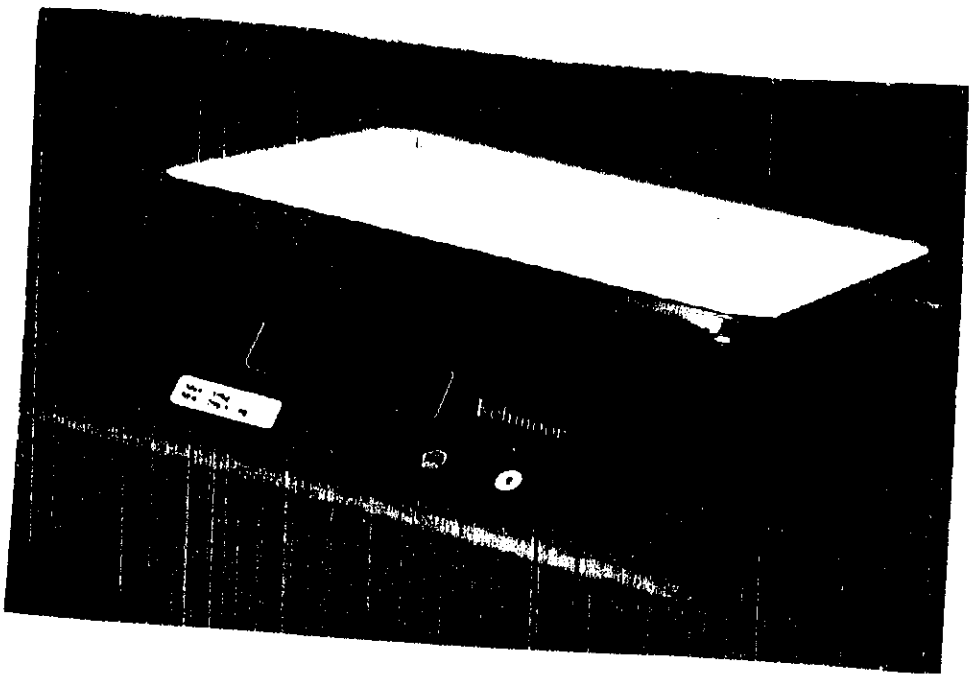
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 जून, 2010

का.आ. 1875.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स कोर्प प्रीसीजन स्केल प्रा.लि., शेड नं. 7 और 8, खसरा नं. 117, विलेज रायपुर, भगवानपुर तहसील, रुड़की-247 667 उत्तराखण्ड द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "केईडब्ल्यूएस-टीटी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप-डुअल रेंज) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "कोहिनूर" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/472 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्रा. है । सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा.15 कि.ग्रा. और 5 ग्रा. और ऊपर 15 कि.ग्रा. से 30 कि.ग्रा. तक है । इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है । प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।



इंडीकेटर के ऊपरी कवर के भीतर दो स्टड वेल्ड किए गए हैं, एक क्रास होल (प्रत्येक स्टड पर) स्टाम्पिंग के दौरान एक ट्विस्ड वायर बांधा और सील किया गया है । मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा.से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1\times10^{*}$, $2\times10^{*}$, $5\times10^{*}$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (164)/2008]

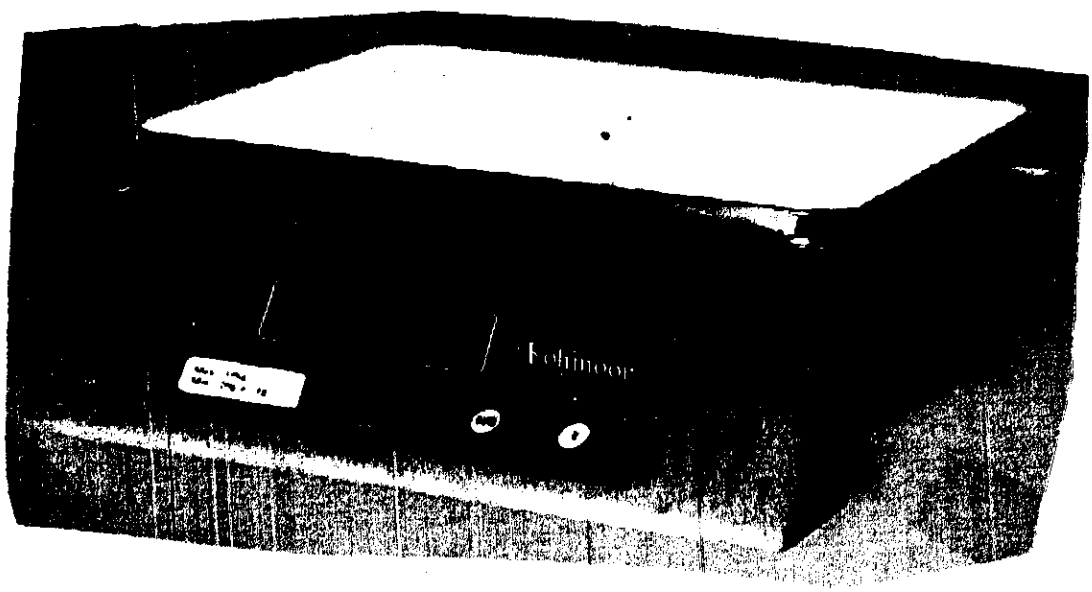
बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th June, 2010

S.O. 1875.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type-dual range) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "KEWS-TT" and with brand name "KOHINOOR" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Korpe Precision Scales Pvt. Ltd., Shed No. 7, Khasara No. 117, Village Raipur, Bhagwanpur Tehsil, Roorkee-247 667, Uttarakhand and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/472;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 40g. The verification scale interval(e) is 2 g. up to 15 kg. and 5 g. above 15 kg. and up to 30 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED)display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.



For sealing top cover is welded with two studs from inside having one cross hole (on each stud) through which a twisted wire is tied and sealed during stamping. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. to 2 g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k, where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in acoording with the same principel, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (164)/2008]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 जून, 2010

का.आ. 1876.—केन्द्रीय सरकार [illegible] अधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई [illegible] और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के [illegible] और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न [illegible] प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त [illegible] 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स कोर्प प्रीसीजन स्केल प्रा.लि. [illegible] 117, विलेज रायपुर भगवानपुर तहसील, रुड़की-247 667 उत्तराखण्ड द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-[illegible]-जेएस" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का [illegible] जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/471 समनुदेशित किया [illegible] जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार [illegible] अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 12 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है । सत्यापन [illegible] ग्रा. है । इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है । प्रकाश उत्सर्जक [illegible] प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।

इंडीकेटर के ऊपरी कवर के भीतर [illegible] हैं, एक क्रास होल (प्रत्येक स्टड पर) स्टाम्पिंग के दौरान एक ट्विस्ड वायर बांधा और सील किया गया है । मॉडल को [illegible] का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम [illegible] उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र [illegible] विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया [illegible] शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे 1 मि.ग्रा.से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के [illegible] 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के 5000 से 50,000 [illegible] मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{k}, 2×10^{k}, 5×10^{k} [illegible] या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (164)/2008]

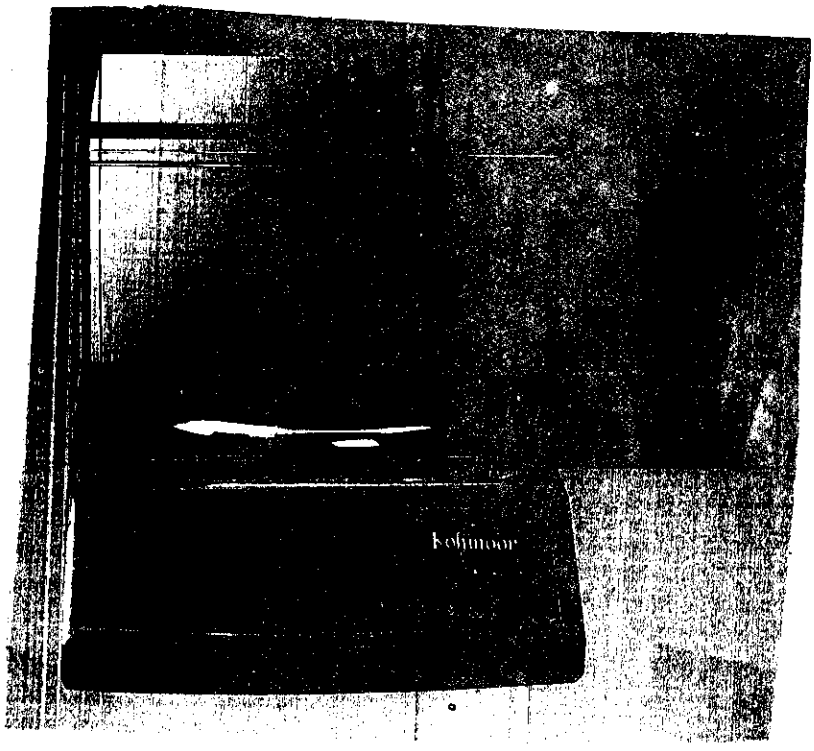
बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th June, 2010

S.O. 1876.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "KEWS-JS" and with brand name "KOHINOOR" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Korpe Precision Scales Pvt. Ltd., Shed No. 7, Khasara No. 117, Village Raipur, Bhagwanpur Tehsil, Roorkee-247667, Uttarakhand and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/471;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 12 kg. and minimum capacity of 50g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED)display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.



For sealing top cover is welded with two studs from inside having one cross hole (on each stud) through which a twisted wire is tied and sealed during stamping. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50 mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k, where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in acoording with the same principel, design and with the same matrials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (164)/2008]

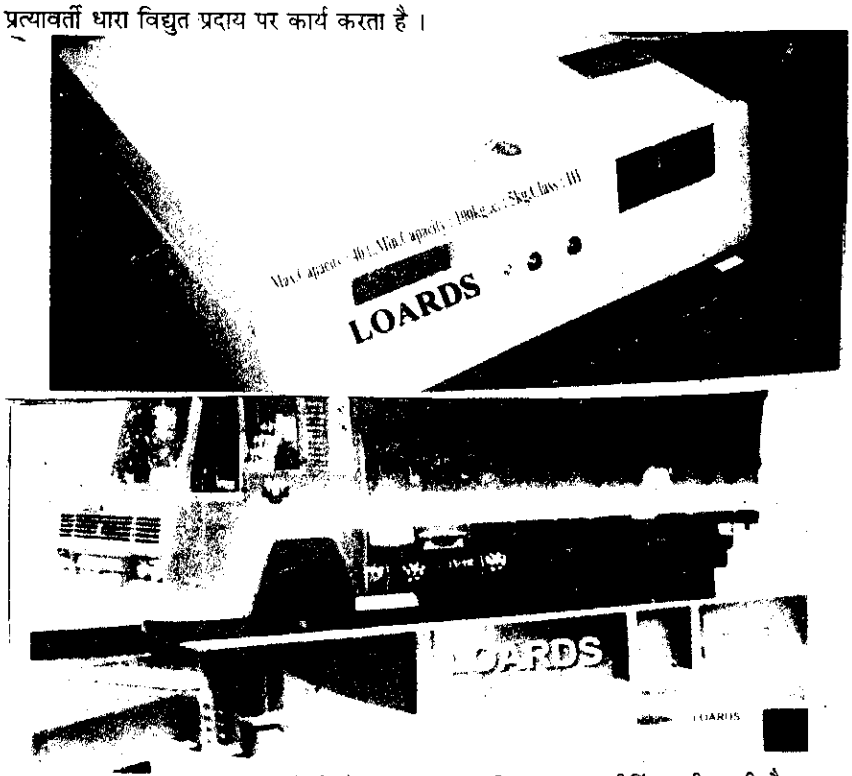
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1877—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स लक्ष्मी मित्तल इंडस्ट्रीज 15, मनु पंचाल एस्टेट, नियर इंदिरा नगर अमरायवाडी, अहमदाबाद-380026 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एलएमआई-112" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलैक्ट्रोनिक वेब्रिज) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "लोर्डज" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/446 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलैक्ट्रोनिक वेब्रिज) है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 40 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है । सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि. ग्रा. है । इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है । प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।



स्केल के बाटम और टॉप प्लेट बाडी में बने छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है । कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है । बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदरबोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10.000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से 150 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई " मान $1\times10^{\text{के}}$, $2\times10^{\text{के}}$, $5\times10^{\text{के}}$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (244)/2009]

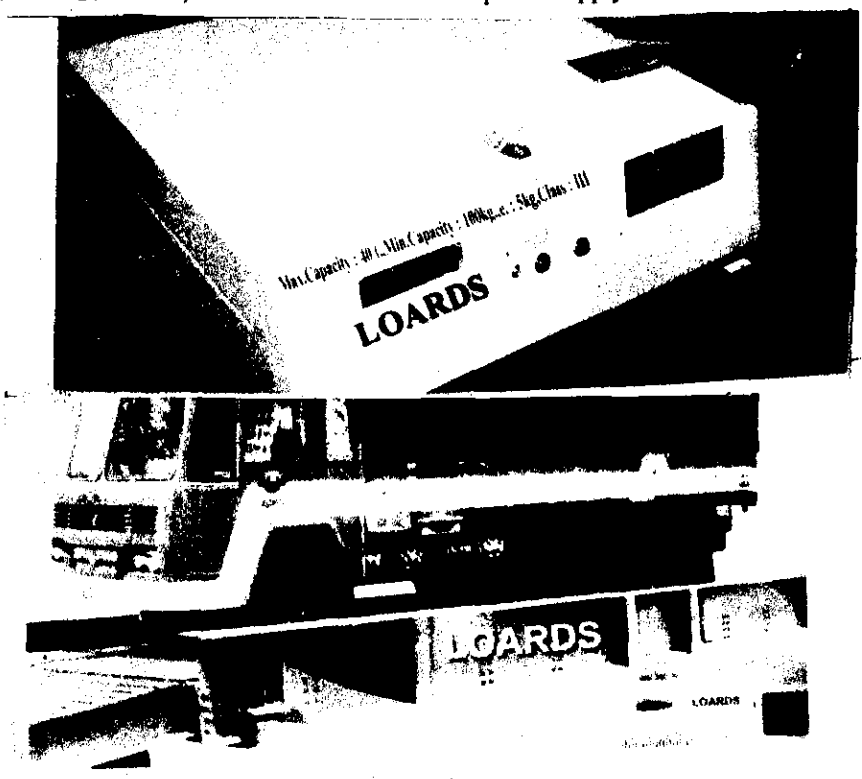
बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 15th July, 2010

S.O. 1877.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the non-automatic Weighing instrument (electronic Weighbridge) with digital indication of medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "LMI-112" and with brand name "LOARDS" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Laxmi Metal Industires 15, Manu Panchal Estate, Nr Indira Nagar Amraiwadi, Ahmedabad-380026 and which is assinged the approval mark IND/09/09/446 ;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non- automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with a maximum capacity of 40 tonne and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.



The Sealing is done through the holes made in bottom and top plate of the scale, than sealing wire is passed through these holes. Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/ mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and upto 150 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10000 for 'e' value 5g. or above and with 'e' value of 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k, where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in acoordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (244)/2009]

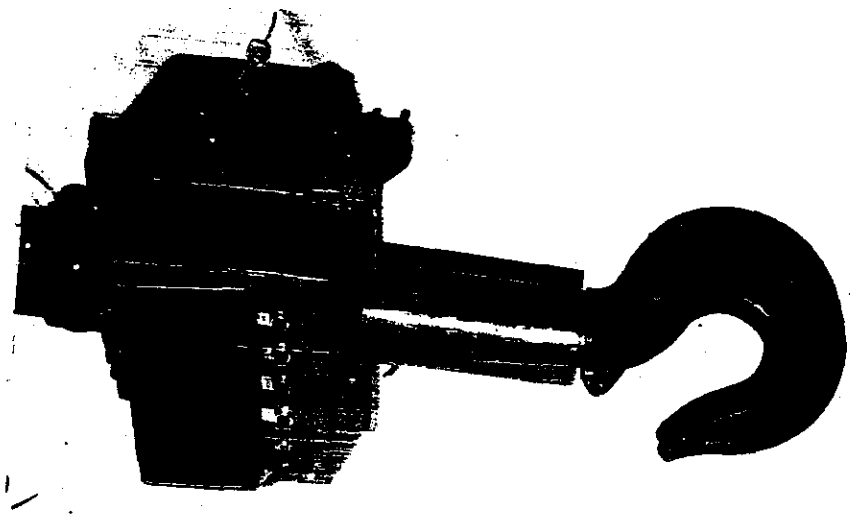
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1878.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स लक्ष्मी मित्तल इंडस्ट्रीज 15, मनु पंचाल एस्टेट, नियर इंदिरा नगर अमरायवाडी, अहमदाबाद-380026 द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग(यथार्थता वर्ग- III) वाले "एलएमआई-104" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (क्रेन टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एपटैक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/445 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (क्रेन टाइप) है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि. ग्रा. है । सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 200 ग्रा. है । इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है । प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।



स्केल के बाटम और टॉप प्लेट बाडी में बने छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है । कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजानाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है । बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदरबोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा से 30 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1\times10^{*}$, $2\times10^{*}$, $5\times10^{*}$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (244)/2009]

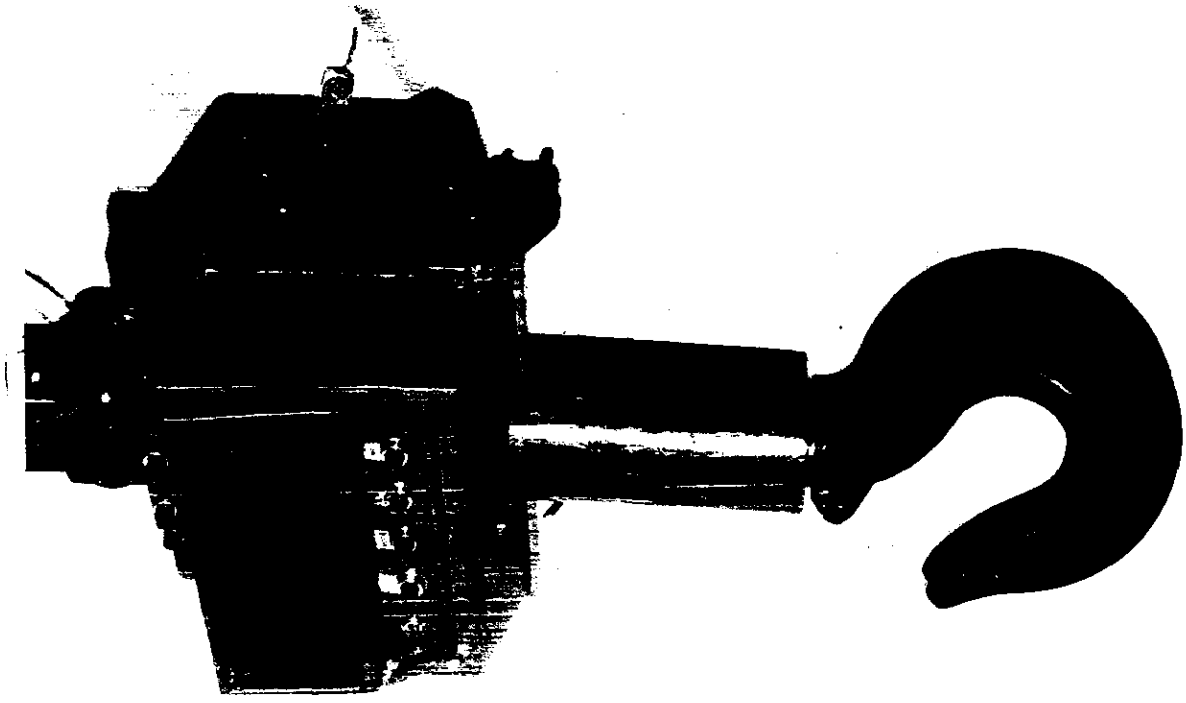
बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 15th July, 2010

S.O. 1878.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model non-automatic Weighing instrument (Crane Type) with digital indication of medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "LMI-104" and with brand name "APTECH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Laxmi Metal Industires 15, Manu Panchal Estate, Nr Indira Nagar Amraiwadi, Ahmedabad-380026 and which is assinged the approval mark IND/09/09/445 ;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non- automatic weighing instrument (Crane Type) with a maximum capacity of 500 kg. and minimum capacity of 4 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.



The Sealing is done through the holes made in bottom and top plate of the scale, than sealing wire is passed through these holes. Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/ mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity range from 50 kg. and up to 30 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k, where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (244)/2009]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1879.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अत:, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स लक्ष्मी मैटल इंडस्ट्रीज 15, मनु पंचाल एस्टेट,नियर इंदिरा नगर अमरायवाडी अहमदाबाद-380026 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग(यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एपीटी-212" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एपटैक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/444 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप टाइप) है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है । इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है । प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।

स्केल के बाटम और टॉप प्लेट बाडी में बने छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है । कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग की जाती है। माडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है ।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच हैं । बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदरबोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक कर रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{k}, 2×10^{k}, 5×10^{k}, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (244)/2009]

बी.एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the15th, July, 2010

S.O. 1879.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "APT-212" and with brand name "APTECH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Laxmi Metal Industires 15, Manu Panchal Estate, Nr Indira Nagar Amraiwadi, Ahmedabad -380026 which is assinged the approval mark IND/09/09/444 ;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non- automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 Kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. . It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

The Sealing is done through the holes made in bottom and top plate of the scale, than sealing wire is passed through these holes. Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/.D card / mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50Kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10000 for 'e' value 1 mg. to 50 mg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k, k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (244)/2009]

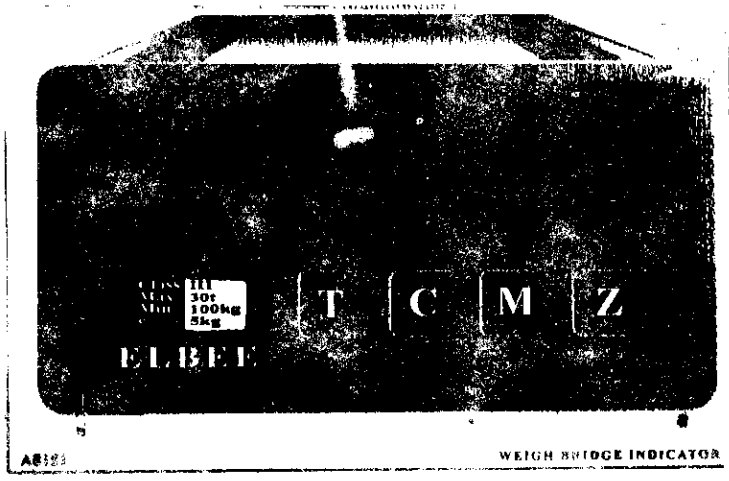
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

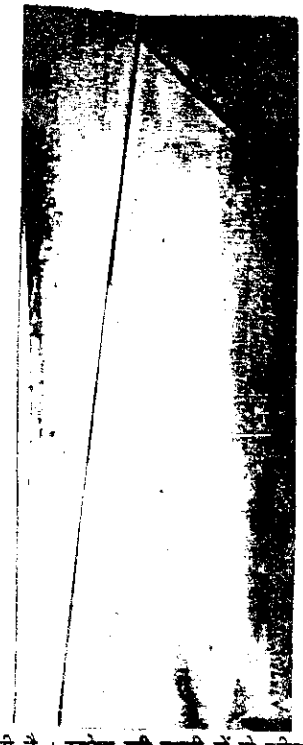
नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1880.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एलबी इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स मजूमदार बंगलों, ब्लाक न. 35 लास्ट बस स्टाप के सामने, मेघानीनगर, अहमदाबाद द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "ईएलडब्ल्यू-30" शृंखला अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रोनिक वेब्रिज) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ईएलबीईई" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/480 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रोनिक वेब्रिज) है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि. ग्रा. है । इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है । प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।





कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार से वेइंग मशीन को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग की जाती है । स्केल की बाडी में से लीड सील के साथ सीलिंग वायर, निकाल कर स्टाम्पिंग के लिए स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को जोड़ा गया है । मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनात्मक डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है ।

उपकरण में बाहरी कैलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है । बाहरी कैलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदरबोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 200 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{k}, 2×10^{k}, 5×10^{k}, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (273)/2009]

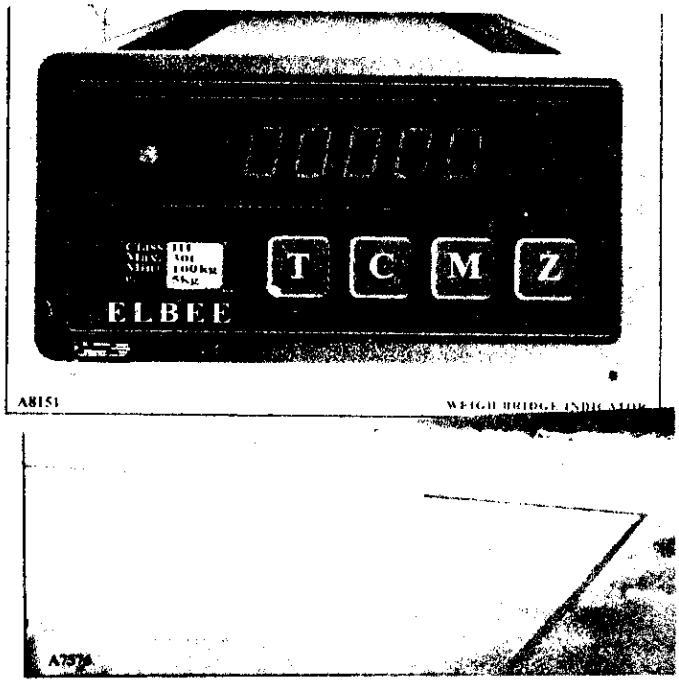
बी.एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the15th, July, 2010

S.O. 1880.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic Weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with digital indication of medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "ELW-30" and with brand name "ELBEE" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s.Elbee Electronics Mazmudar Bunglow, Opp. Block No. 35 Last Bus Stop, Meghaninagar, Ahmedabad and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/480 ;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non- automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with a maximum capacity of 30 tonne and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5kg. . It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting diode (LED) Display indicates the weighing results, The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.



Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. Stamping plate is connected through sealing wire passing from the body of scale with the lead seal, to get the stamping. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to colibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5tonne and [illegible] verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10000 for 'e' value 5g or above and with 'e' value of 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k, where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(273)/2007]

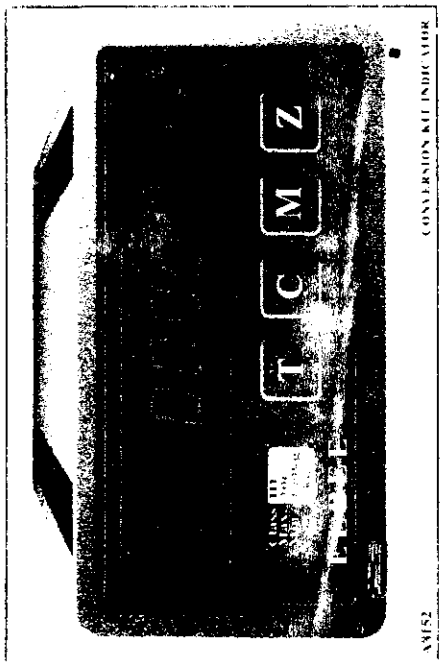
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1881.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एलबी इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स मजूमदार बंगलों, ब्लाक न. 35 लास्ट बस स्टाप के सामने, मेघानीनगर, अहमदाबाद द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "ईएलसी-30" श्रृंखला अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रोनिक वेब्रिज कन्वर्सन किट) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ईएलबीईई" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/481 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रोनिक वेब्रिज कन्वर्सन किट) है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. हैं। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि. ग्रा. है । इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है । प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।



कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार से वेइंग मशीन को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग की जाती है । स्केल की बाडी में से लीड सील के साथ सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर स्टाम्पिंग के लिए स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को जोड़ा गया है । मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया दिया गया है ।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है । बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदरबोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{k}, 2×10^{k}, 5×10^{k}, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (273)/2009]

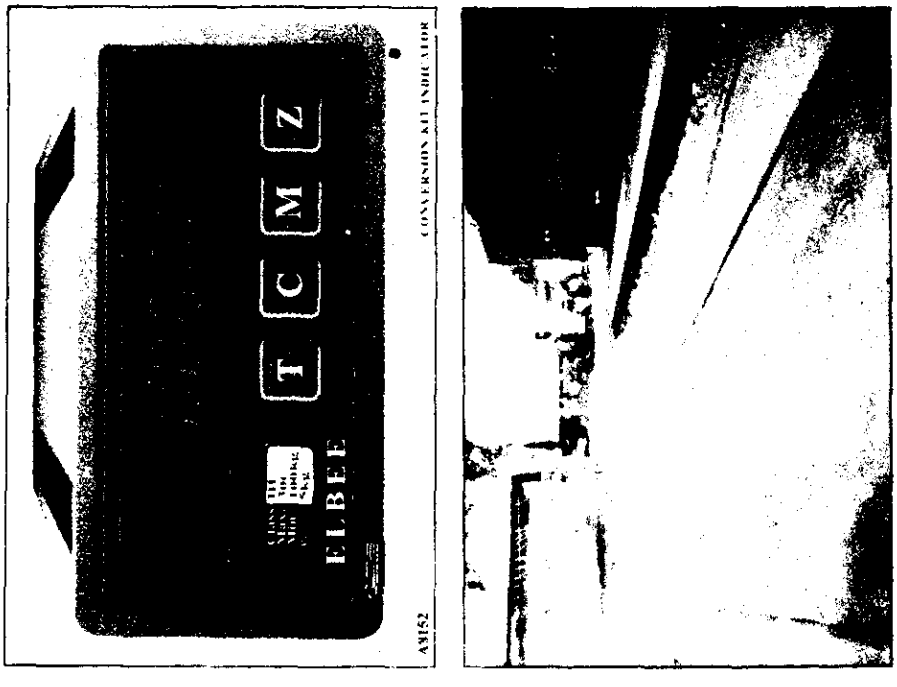
बी.एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the15th July, 2010

S.O. 1881.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge Conversion kit) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "ELC-30" and with brand name "ELBEE" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s.Elbee Electronics Mazumdar Bunglow, Opp. Block No. 35 Last Bus Stop, Meghaninagar, Ahmedabad and which is assinged the approval mark IND/09/09/481;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non- automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge-Conversion kit) with a maximum capacity of 30 tonne and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) Display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.



Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. Stamping plate is connected through sealing wire passing from the body of scale with the lead seal, to get the stamping. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/ mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and upto 100 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10000 for 'e' value 5g. or above and with 'e'value of 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k, where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (273)/2009]

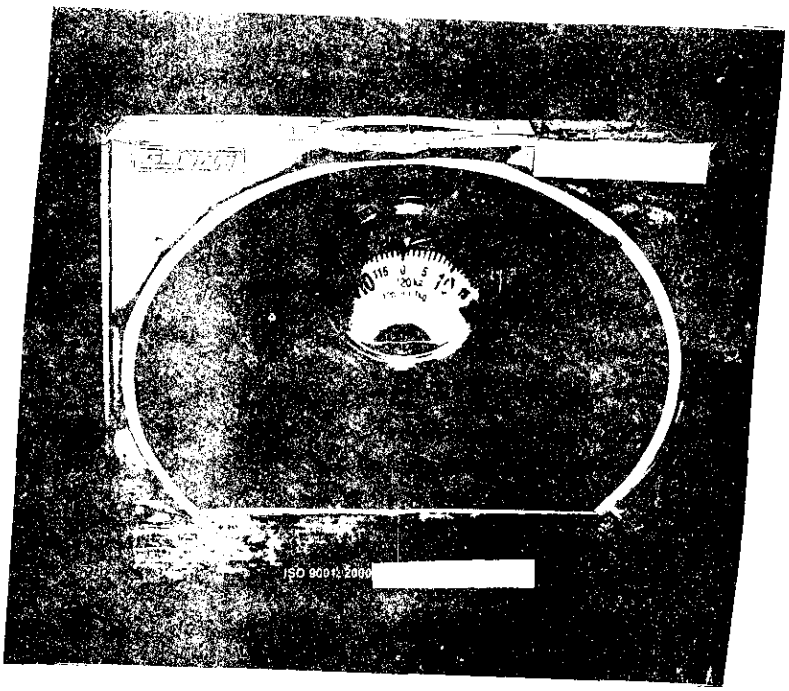
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1882.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स झीन शी डाय लिमिटिड, यूनिट आर 1/एफ,नौलस्न स्ट्रीट, जोर्डन, कोवलून, हांगकांग द्वारा विनिर्मित साधारण यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "जीपीएम" शृंखला के अस्वचालित एनालॉग सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (मैकेनीकल परसन वेइंग मशीन), जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "गंगा" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स शुभ वेइंग स्केल, 5050, सिरकीवालां, हौज काजी, दिल्ली-110006 द्वारा किसी बदलाव या जुड़ाव के बगैर में विक्रीत किया गया है जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/466 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करता है ।

उक्त मॉडल स्प्रिंग आधारित मैकेनीकल अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (मैकेनीकल परसन वेइंग मशीन) है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 120 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम 10 कि.ग्रा. है । सत्यापन अंतराल (ई) 1 कि.ग्रा. है ।



स्केल के विपरीत कार्नर पर जहां सत्यापन स्टाम्प लगाया गया है, सीलिंग वायर और स्टड से बेस और अपर बाडी को सीलिंग किया गया है । सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना उपकरण का खोला नहीं जा सकता । मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 150 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{k}, 2×10^{k}, 5×10^{k}, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (260)/2009]

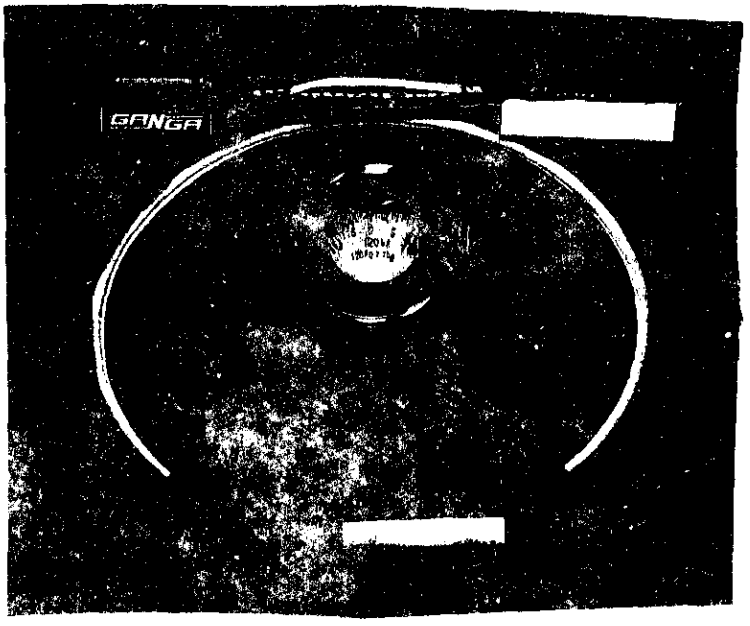
बी.एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the15th July, 2010

S.O. 1882.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights ana Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic Weighing instrument (Mechanical Person Weighing Machine) with analogue indication of ordinary Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "GPM" and with brand name "GANGA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Xin Shi Dai Ltd, Unit R 1/F, Maulam Street, Jordon, Kowloon, Hongkong and sold in India without any altration or aditions by M/s.Shubh Scales, 5050, Sirkiwalan, Hauz Quazi, Delhi-110006 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/466;

The said Model a spring based mechanical non-automatic weighing instrument (Mechanical Person Weighing Machine) with a miximum capacity of 120 Kg. and minimum capacity of 10 Kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 1 kg.



The base and upper body of the scale is being sealed by sealing wire and stud from the opposite corner where the verification stamp is to be placed. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 150 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the renge of 100 to 1000 for 'e' value 5g. or above and with 'e'value of 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k, where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (260)/2009]

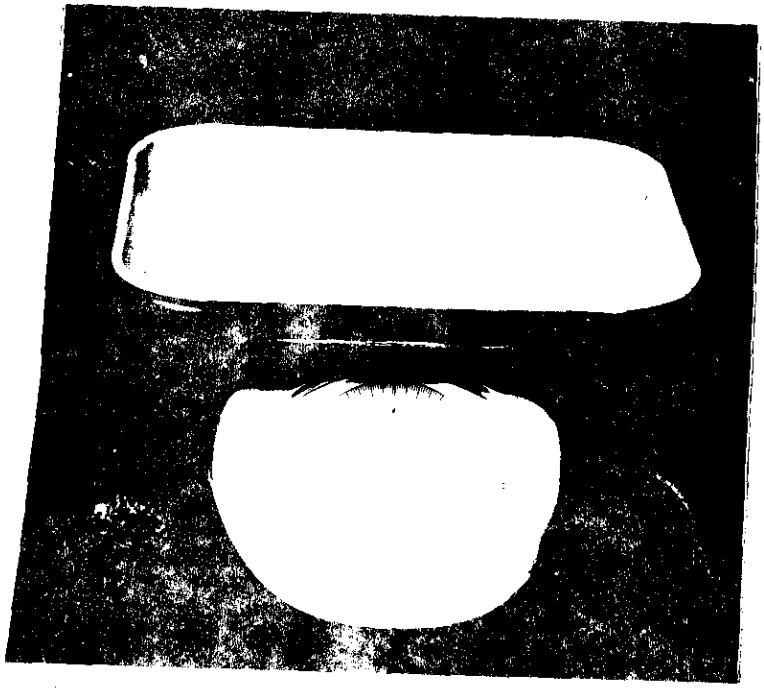
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1883.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स झीन शी डाय लिमिटिड, यूनिट आर 1/एफ,मौलम स्ट्रीट, जोर्डन, कोवलून, हांगकांग द्वारा विनिर्मित साधारण यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग IIII) वाले "जीकेएम" शृंखला के अस्वचालित एनालॉग सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (स्प्रिंग बैलेंस पैन एंड डायल टाइप), जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "गंगा" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स शुभ वेइंग स्केल, 5050, सिरकीवांला, हौज काजी, दिल्ली-110006 द्वारा किसी बदलाव या जुड़ाव के भारत में बिक्रीत किया गया है जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/467 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल स्प्रिंग आधारित मैकेनीकल अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (स्प्रिंग बैलेंस पैन एंड डायल टाइप) है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम 200 .ग्रा. है । सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 20 ग्रा. है । सूचन एनालॉग टाइप का है जो डायल इंडीकेटर पर है ।



स्केल के विपरीत कानेर पर जहां सत्यापन स्टाम्प लगाया गया है, सीलिंग वायर और स्टाम्प से बेस और अपर बाडी को सीलिंग किया गया है । सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकता । मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते [illegible] कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उक्त विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी [illegible] से [illegible] अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 10 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{k}, 2×10^{k}, और 5×10^{k}, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (260)/2009]

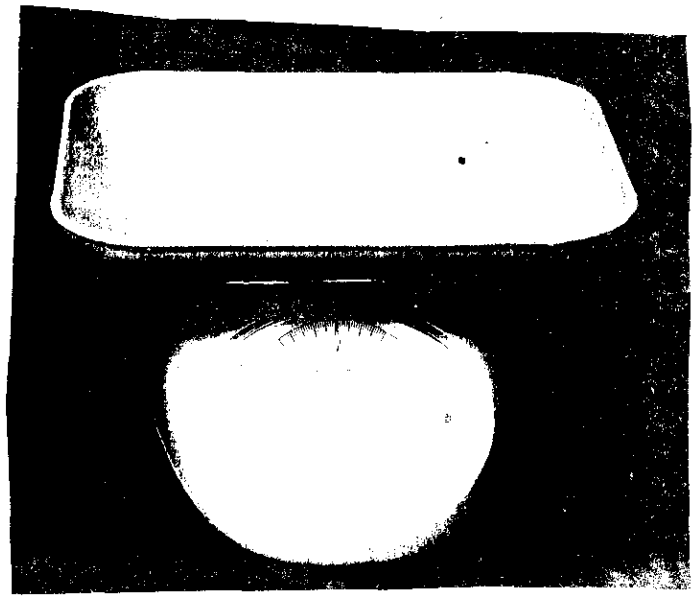
बी.एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the15th, July, 2010

S.O. 1883.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic Weighing instrument (Spring Balance-Pan & Dial Type) with analogue indication of ordinary Accuracy (Accuracy class-IIII) of series "GKM" and with brand name "GANGA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Xin Shi Dai Ltd, Unit R 1/F, Maulam Street, Jordon, Kowloon, Hongkong and sold in India without any alteration or additions by M/s. Shubh Weighing Scales, 5050, Sirkiwalan, Hauz Quazi, Delhi 110006 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/467;

The said Model a spring based mechanical non-automatic weighing instrument (Spring Balance-Pan & Dial Type) with a miximum capacity of 5 Kg. and minimum capacity of 200g. The verification scale interval (e) is 20g. The indication of analogue type on a dial indicator.



The base and upper body of the scale is being sealed by sealing wire and stud from the opposite corner where the verification stamp is to be placed. The instrument cannot be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schmatic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 10 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1000 for 'e' value 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k, where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(260)/2009]

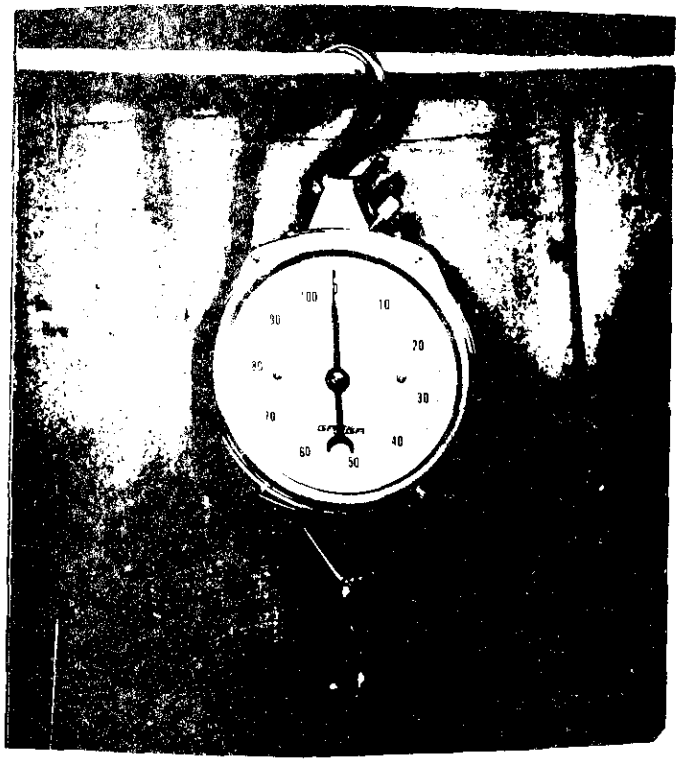
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1884.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों का अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ग्रीन शी डाय लिमिटिड, यूनिट आर 1/एफ, मौलिंग स्ट्रीट, जोर्डन, कोवलून, हांगकांग द्वारा विनिर्मित साधारण यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "जीसीएम" शृंखला के अस्वचालित एनालॉग सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (स्प्रिंग बैलेंस हैंगिंग एंड डायल टाइप), जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "गंगा" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स शुभ वेइंग स्केल, 5050, सिरकीवांला, हौज काजी, दिल्ली-110006 द्वारा बिना किसी बदलाव या जुड़ाव के भारत में बिक्रीत किया गया है जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/468 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल स्प्रिंग आधारित मैकेनीकल अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (स्प्रिंग बैलेंस हैंगिंग एंड डायल टाइप) है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम 5 कि. ग्रा. है । सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 500 ग्रा. है । सूचन एनालॉग टाइप का है जो डायल इंडीकेटर पर है ।



स्केल के विपरीत कार्नर पर जहां सत्यापन प्लेट लगाया गया है, सीलिंग वायर और स्टेड से बेस और अपर बाडी को सीलिंग किया गया है । सील से छेडछाड किए बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकता । मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध आरेखाग्र उपरोक्त दिया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 1000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 150 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{k}, 2×10^{k} और 5×10^{k}, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21 (260)/2009]

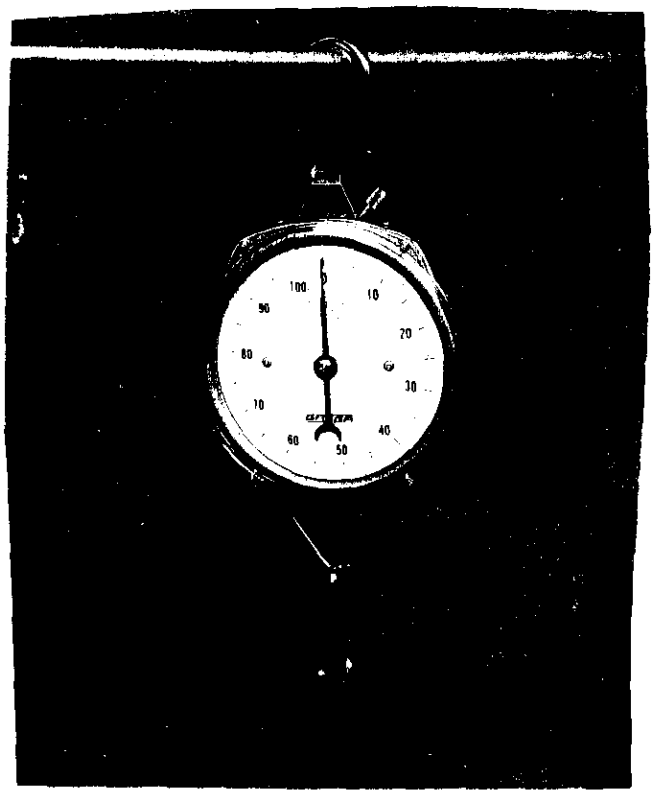
बी.एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the15th, July, 2010

S.O. 1884.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of custom and use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic Weighing Instrument (Spring Balance-Hanging & Dial Type) with analogue indication of ordinary accuracy (Accuracy class III) of [illegible] "M" and with brand name "GANGA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Xin [illegible] Tai Ltd, Unit R [illegible], Maulam Street, Jordon, Kowloon, Hongkong and sold in India without any alteration or additions by M/s. Shubh Weighing Scales, 5050, Sirkiwalan, Hauz Quazi, Delhi 110006 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/468;

The said model is a spring based mechanical non-automatic weighing instrument (Spring Balance-Hanging & Dial Type) with a maximum capacity of 100 Kg and minimum capacity of 5kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 500g. The indication is of analogue type on a dial indicator.



The base and upper body of the scale is being sealed by sealing wire and stud from the opposite corner where the verification stamp is to be placed. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schmatic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 150 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the renge of 100 to 1000 for 'e' value 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k, where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (260)/2009]

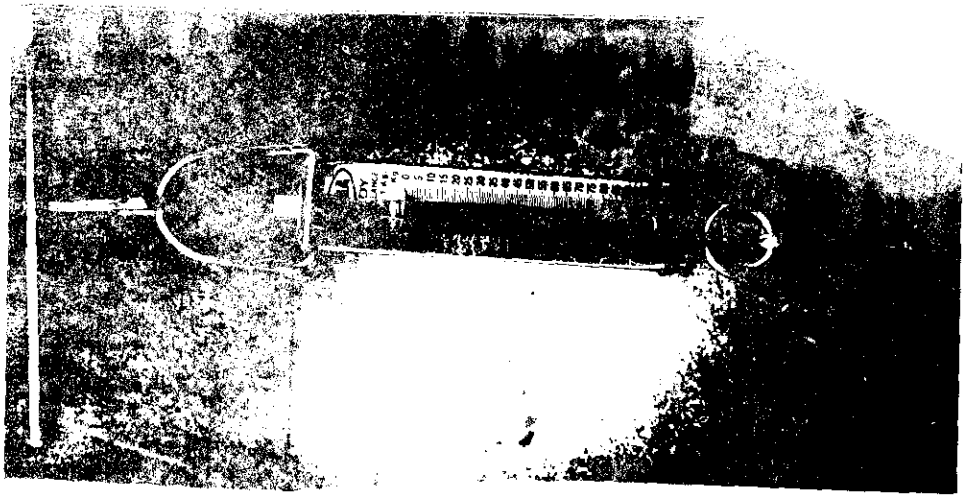
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1885.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, [illegible] प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार [illegible] पश्चात् यह समाधान [illegible] उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई [illegible] देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट [illegible] (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 19[illegible] के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि [illegible] यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विनिर्दिष्ट सेवा के अनुरूप सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग हुए, मैसर्स झौन शी डाय लिमिटेड, [illegible] मालम स्ट्रीट, जोर्डन, कोवलून, हांगकांग द्वारा विनिर्मित साधारण यथार्थता (यथार्थता [illegible] (III) वाले "जीएक्सएम" शृंखला के अस्वचालित [illegible] सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (स्प्रिंग बैलेंस हैंगिंग एंड डायल टाइप), जिसके ब्रांड नाम "गंगा" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स शुभ वेइंग स्केल्स, 3050, [illegible] दिल्ली-110086 द्वारा बिना किसी [illegible] के भारत में विक्रीत किया गया है जिसे अनुमोदन [illegible] आई एन [illegible] किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल स्प्रिंग आधारित मैकेनिकल [illegible] तोलन उपकरण (स्प्रिंग बैलेंस हैंगिंग एंड डायल टाइप) है [illegible] क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम 16 कि.ग्रा. [illegible] सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 1 कि.ग्रा. है। [illegible] है।



[illegible] बनाया गया है, सीलिंग वायर और [illegible] और अपर बाडी को सीलिंग [illegible] सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने की [illegible] का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध [illegible] उपलब्ध किया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय [illegible] की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा [illegible] कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन [illegible] विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री [illegible] उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे [illegible] 500 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 150 कि.ग्रा. तक [illegible] अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और [illegible] 10^{-4}, 5×10^{-4}, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[illegible] सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (26)/[illegible]

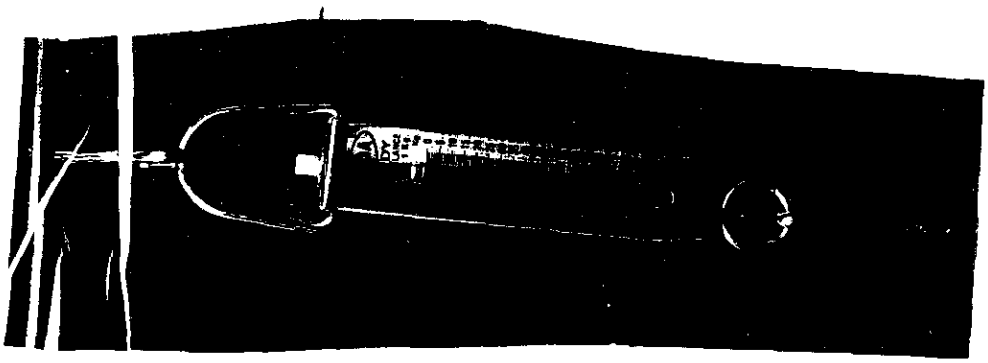
[illegible] सक्सेना, निदेशक, विधिक [illegible]

New Delhi, the15th, July, 2010

S.O. 1885.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic Weighing instrument (Spring Balance-Hanging & Dial Type) with analogue indication of ordinary accuracy (Accuracy class-IIII) of series "GHM" and with brand name "GANGA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Xin Shi Dai Ltd, Unit R 1/F, Maulam Street, Jordon, Kowloon, Hongkong and sold in India without any alteration or additions by M/s. Shubh Weighing Scales, 5050, Sirkiwalan, Hauz Quazi, Delhi 110006 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/469;

The said model is a spring based mechanical non-automatic weighing instrument (Spring Balance-Hanging & Dial Type) with a maximum capacity of 100 Kg. and minimum capacity of 10kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 1kg. The indication is of analogue type on a dial indicator.



The base and upper body of the scale is being sealed by sealing wire and stud from the opposite corner where the verification stamp is to be placed. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schmatic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 150 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1000 for 'e' value 5g. or more and with 'e'value of 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k, where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (260)/2009]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1886.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स प्रेम इंडस्ट्रीज, जीआई-18 रिको इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, खारा, बीकानेर-334 001 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "डब्ल्यू बी टी-30" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "चेतक इंडिया" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/420 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है । सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 5 कि.ग्रा. है । इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है । प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।

इंडीकेटर में बनाए गए छेदों में सीलिंग की जाती है, फिर इन छेदों में से एक वायर निकाला जाता है और वायर पर लीड सील लगाई जाती है । मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{k}, 2×10^{k}, 5×10^{k}, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (235)/2009]

बी.एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 15th, July, 2010

S.O. 1886.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge Type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of Series "WBT-30" and with brand name "CHETAK INDIA" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Prem Industries, G1-18, RIICO Industrial Area, Khara, Bikaner-334 001, Rajasthan and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/420;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge Type) with digital indication of miximum capacity of 30 tonne and minimum capacity of 100Kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

Sealing is done through the holes made in the indicator, then a wire is passed through these holes and the lead seal is applied on the wire. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 100 tonne and with number verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k, k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same matrials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (235)/2009]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 16 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1887.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम 1988 के विनियम (5) के उपविनियम (6) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि निम्न विवरण वाले लाइसेंसों को उनके आगे दर्शायी गई तारीख से रद्द/स्थगित कर दिया गया है .

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या सीएम/एल-	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता		लाइसेंस के अंतर्गत वस्तु/प्रक्रम सम्बद्ध भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	रद्द करने की तारीख
1.	6285375	सिल्वरलैन मिनरलस प्रा.लि. पालक्काट	आई एस 14543:2004	पैकेजबंद पेय जल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	15-06-2009
2.	6296582	ऐशर्या बिवरेजस कंपनी तिरुवल्ला	आई एस 14543:2004	पैकेजबंद पेय जल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	22-05-2009
3.	6524165	वृन्दावनम कूट्टिकडा पी.ओ.,	आई एस 14543:2004	पैकेजबंद पेय जल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	22-06-2009
4.	6863389	प्रीमियर अलोईस पालक्काट	आई एस 2830:1992	सामान्य संरचना इस्पात में पुनर्वेल्लन के लिए कार्बन ढलवाँ इस्पात बिलेट, इंगट, बिलेट, ब्लूम और स्लैब	30-04-2009
5.	6943185	मास्कम स्टील (इंडिया) प्रा.लि. आलुवा	आई एस 1786:1985	कंक्रीट प्रबलन के लिए उच्च सामर्थ्य विकसित इस्पात छड और तार	23-09-2009

[सं. सी. एम. डी.13:13]

सी. के. महेश्वरी, वैज्ञानिक जी (प्रमाणन)

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

New Delhi, the 16th July, 2010

S.O. 1887.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (6) of the regulation 5 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies that the licences particulars of which are given below have been cancelled/suspended with effect from the date indicated against each :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licences No. CM/L	Name & Address of the licensee	Article/Process with relevant Indian Standards covered by the licence cancelled/suspension		Date of Cancellation
1.	6285375	Silverline Minerals Pvt. Ltd. Palakkad	IS 145443:2004	Packaged Drinking Water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	15-06-2009
2.	6296582	Aiswarya Beverages Company Thiruvalla	IS 145443:2004	Packaged Drinking Water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	22-05-2009
3.	6524165	Vrindavanam Industry Koottikkada P.O.	IS 145443:2004	Packaged Drinking Water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	22-06-2009
4.	6863389	Premier Alloys Palakkad	IS 2830:1992	Carbon Steel Cast Billet Ingots, Billets Blooms and Slabs for Re-rolling into Steel for General Structural Purposes	30-04-2009
5.	6943185	Mascom Steel (India) Pvt. Ltd., Aluva	IS 1786:1985	High Strength Deformed Steel Bars and Wires for Concrete Reinforcement	23-09-2009

[No. CMD/13:13]

C. K. MAHESHWARI, Scientist G (Certification)

नई दिल्ली, 16 जुलाई, 2010

का. आ. 1888.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यरो एतद् द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है जिस भारतीय मानक का विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गया है वह वे स्थापित हो गया है:-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 15884:2010 प्रत्यावर्ती दिष्ट धारा सक्रिय उर्जा के लिए संयोजित स्थैतिक पुर्नभुगतान मीटर (श्रेणी 1 व 2)- विशिष्टि	-	28-2-2010

इस भारतीय मानक की एक प्रति भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेत्रई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ: ईटी-13/टी- 46]

आर. के . त्रेहन, वैज्ञा. एफ. एवं प्रमुख (विद्युत तकनीकी)]

New Delhi, the 16th July, 2010

S.O. 1888. —In pursance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rules 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Stamdards hereby notifies the Indian Standards to the Indian Standards, particulars of which is given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been issued:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards	No. & Year of the Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standards	Date of Establishment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 15884 : 2010 Alternating Current Direct Connected Static Prepayment Meters for Active Energy (Class 1 and 2)- Specification	—	28-02-2010

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Mank Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkatta Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: ET 13/T-46]

R. K. TREHAN, Scientist.F & Head (Electrotechnical)

नई दिल्ली, 19 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1889.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए है वे स्थापित हो गए हैं:-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस/आई एस ओ 10474 : 1991 इस्पात एवं इस्पात के उत्पाद-निरीक्षण दस्तावेज	–	जनवरी, 2010

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरूवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं ।

[संदर्भ: एमटीडी 4/टी-16]

पी. घोष, वैज्ञानिक एफ एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 19th July, 2010

S.O. 1889.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rules 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Inidian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & year of Indian Standards, if any Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS/ISO 10474: 1991 Steel and steel products - Inspection documents	-	January, 2010

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Mank Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkatta, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref : MTD 4/T-16]

P. GHOSH, Scientist 'F' & Head (Met Engg)

नई दिल्ली, 19 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1890.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिस भारतीय मानक का विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गया है वह स्थापित हो गया है :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों,यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 7337 : 2010 परियोजना प्रबन्ध परिभाषिक शब्दावली (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस 7337 : 1985	30 जून, 2010
2.	आई एस 14836 (भाग 1) : 2009/ आई एस ओ 3166-1 : 2006 देश और उनके उपभागों के नामों को दर्शाने वाले कोड : भाग 1 देशों के कोड (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस 14836 (भाग 1) : 2000/ आई एस ओ 3166-1 : 1997	31 दिसम्बर, 2009
3.	आई एस 2381 (भाग 2) : 2009/ आई एस ओ 690-2 : 1997 सूचना और प्रलेखन — बिबलियोग्राफिक संदर्भ : भाग 2 इलैक्ट्रोनिक प्रलेख अथवा उसके भाग (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस 2381 : 1978	31 अक्तूबर, 2009

इस संशोधन की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002 और क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरूवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं ।

[संदर्भ: एम एस डी/जी-8]

निर्मल कुमार पाल, वैज्ञानिक एफ एवं प्रमुख (प्रबन्ध एवं तंत्र विभाग)

New Delhi, the 19th July, 2010

S.O. 1890.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which is given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standard Established	No. & Year of Indian Standard, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 7337 : 2010 Project Management - Glossary of terms (Second revision)	IS 7337 : 1985	30 June, 2010
2.	IS 14836 (Part 1): 2009/ ISO 3166-1: 2006 Codes for the representation of names of countries and their sub-divisions : Part 1 Country codes (First Revision)	IS 14836 (Part 1): 2000/ ISO 3166-1:1997	31 December, 2009
3.	IS 2381 (Part 2): 2009 /ISO 690-2 : 1997 Information and Documentation— Bibliographic References : Part 2 Electronic documents or parts thereof (Second Revision)	IS 2381 : 1978	31 October, 2009

Copy of above Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Mank Bhawan, 9 Bhadure Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and its Regional Offices : at Kolkatta Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: MSD/G-8 Notification]

NIRMAL KUMAR PAL, Sc. 'F' & Head (M & M Depart)

नई दिल्ली, 27 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1891.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि अधिसूची में दिये गये मानक (को) में संशोधन किया गया/ किये गये हैं:

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 12668 : 1989 स्पंज लौह/ प्रत्यक्ष अपचयिता लौह के गलन संबंधी अभिलक्षण	संशोधन संख्या 1 जून 2010	30 जून, 2010
2.	आई एस 14795 : 2000- प्रत्यक्ष अपचयन प्रक्रियाओं हेतु लौह आक्साइड भरण सामग्री के गुच्छन के निर्धारण की प्रणाली	संशोधन संख्या 1 जुलाई 2010	31 जुलाई, 2010
3.	आई एस 15774:2007 - इस्पात बनाने के लिए स्पंज लौहा/प्रत्यक्ष अपयियित लौहा (डी आर आई) तप्त और अतप्त इष्टिकाकृत- विशिष्टि	संशोधन संख्या 1 जून 2010	30 जून, 2010

इस संशोधन की प्रति भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002 क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरूवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं ।

[संदर्भ: एमटीडी-30/टी - 12, 22, 26]

श्री पी. घोष, वैज्ञानिक एफ एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 27th July, 2010

S.O. 1891.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which is given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and Title of the Standard(s)	No. & Year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 12668 :1989 - Melting characteristics of sponge iron/direct reduced iron (DRI)	Amendment no.1 June 2010	30 June, 2010
2.	IS 14795: 2000-Method for determination of clustering of iron oxide feedstock for direct reduction processes	Amendment no.1 July 2010	31 July 2010
3.	IS 15774:2007-Sponge iron/direct reduced iron (DRI) hot briquetted iron (HBI) and cold briquetted iron (CBI) for steel making Specification	Amendment no.1 June 2010	30 June 2010

Copy of this amendment is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhawan, 9 Bhadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref : MTD 30 / T-12, 22, 26]

P. GHOSE, Sc. 'F' & Head (Met Engg.)

कोयला मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 27 जुलाई, 2010

का. आ. 1892.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20), (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के कोयला मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्यांक का.आ. 365 तारीख 3 फरवरी, 2009 द्वारा जो भारत सरकार के राजपत्र, भाग-II, खंड-3, उपखंड (ii), तारीख 8-14 फरवरी, 2009 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर सभी अधिकारों को अर्जन करने के लिए अपने आशय की सूचना दी थी;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 8 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, पूर्वोक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और उड़ीसा सरकार से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि इससे संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित 654.06 हेक्टेयर (लगभग) या 1616.23 एकड़ (लगभग) माप वाली ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर सभी अधिकारों को अर्जित की जानी चाहिए ।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20), की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में यथावर्णित 654.06 हेक्टेयर (लगभग) या 1616.23 एकड़ (लगभग) माप वाली भूमि और ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के सभी अधिकार अर्जित किये जाते हैं।

इस अधिसूचना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र के रेखांक संख्या एनटीपीसी/रिवा. प्लान/डीसीएमपी/धारा 9 (1) /2010 तारीख 4 जून 2010 का निरीक्षण उप महाप्रबंधक (सीएम-सिविल), एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड, कमरा नं. 123, प्रथम तल, आर. एण्ड डी. बिल्डिंग, सैक्टर-24, नोएडा, उत्तर प्रदेश या अपर महाप्रबंधक (कोयला), दुलंगा कोल माईनिंग प्रोजेक्ट, एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड, प्लाट सं. 56/4664, बिजिया टाकीज के पीछे श्री कृष्णा विहार, सुन्दरगढ़, उड़ीसा-770001 या मुख्य महाप्रबंधक (गवेषण संभाग), सेन्ट्रल माईन प्लानिंग एण्ड डिजाइन इंस्टीट्यूट, गोंडवाना प्लेस, कान्के रोड, रांची या कोयला नियंत्रक, 1, काउंसिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कोलकता-700001 या जिला कलक्टर और मजिस्ट्रेट, जिला-सुन्दरगढ़, उड़ीसा के कार्यालय में किया जा सकेगा।

अनुसूची

दुलंगा कोयला खनन ब्लाक

जिला सुन्दरगढ़, उड़ीसा

रेखांक संख्या : एनटीपीसी/ रिवा. प्लान /डीसीएमपी / धारा 9 (1)/ 2010 तारीख 4 जून, 2010

सभी अधिकार:

क. राजस्व भूमि:

क्र. सं.	ग्राम का नाम	थाना	जिला	पटवारी सर्किल सं.	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयर	क्षेत्रफल एकड़	टिप्पणी
1.	दुलंगा	हेमगिर	सुन्दरगढ़	105	95.2	236.53	भाग
2.	मनोहरपुर	हेमगिर	सुन्दरगढ़	106	8.22	20.33	भाग
3.	कथापल्ली	हेमगिर	सुन्दरगढ़	108	48.79	120.58	भाग
4.	बेलडीही	हेमगिर	सुन्दरगढ़	111	267.12	660.05	भाग
5.	कुन्तीझरिया	हेमगिर	सुन्दरगढ़	113	33.22	82.09	भाग
6.	माझापडा	हेमगिर	सुन्दरगढ़	112	97.56	241.07	भाग
			कुल क्षेत्र		**550.63**	**1360.65**	

ख. वन भूमि:

क्र. सं.	ग्राम का नाम	थाना	जिला	खंड सं.	क्षेत्रफल (लगभग) हेक्टेयर	क्षेत्रफल (लगभग) एकड़	टिप्पणी
1.	बेलडीही	हेमगिर	सुन्दरगढ़	15	15.82	39.09	धनुरदिही
2.	कुन्तीझरिया	हेमगिर	सुन्दरगढ़	10/1	87.61	216.49	गिरि पहाड़
			कुल क्षेत्र		**103.43**	**255.58**	

(क) कुल राजस्व भूमि: 550.63 हेक्टेयर (लगभग) = 1360.65 एकड़ (लगभग)

(ख) कुल वन भूमि: 103.43 हेक्टेयर (लगभग) = 255.58 एकड़ (लगभग)

(ग) सकल योग (क+ख): 654.06 हेक्टेयर (लगभग) = 1616.23 एकड़ (लगभग)

अर्जित किये जाने वाले राजस्व प्लाटों की सूची:

1, दुलंगा :

96, 97 (भाग), 98 से 122, 123 (भाग), 124 (भाग), 126 (भाग), 127 (भाग), 128 (भाग), 129, 130, 131 (भाग), 132, 133,134 (भाग), 187 (भाग), 188, 189 190 (भाग), 191 से 194, 195 (भाग), 196 (भाग), 200 (भाग), 201 (भाग), 202 से 204, 205 (भाग), 220 (भाग), 221 (भाग), 222 (भाग), 223 (भाग), 224 (भाग), 225 (भाग), 226 से 261, 262 (भाग), 263 (भाग), 264 से 281, 453 (भाग), 454 (भाग), 456 (भाग), 458 (भाग), 459 (भाग), 460 से 464, 465 (भाग), 474 (भाग), 477 (भाग), 478 (भाग), 479 से 501, 502 (भाग), 503 (भाग), 504 (भाग), 509 (भाग), 510 (भाग), 519 (भाग), 520 (भाग), 521 (भाग), 522 (भाग), 523 से 669, 670 (भाग), 671 से 684, 685 (भाग), 690 से 833, 834 (भाग), 835 से 846, 848 से 850, 853, 862 (भाग), 863, 864, 876 से 883, 885 से 890, 892 ।

2, मनोहरपुर :

1078 (भाग), 1079, 1080 (भाग), 1081 (भाग),

3, कथापल्ली :

298 (भाग), 299 (भाग), 300, 301 (भाग), 302 (भाग), 303, 304, 305 (भाग), 306 (भाग), 307 से 326, 327 (भाग), 328 से 332, 374 से 381 ।

4, बेलडीही :

3 (भाग), 4 (भाग), 6 (भाग), 7 (भाग), 50 (भाग), 86 (भाग), 87 (भाग), 88 (भाग), 89, 90 (भाग), 91 (भाग), 92 (भाग), 93(भाग), 111, 112 (भाग), 113 (भाग), 114, 115, 116 (भाग), 118 (भाग), 119 से 143, 145 से 151, 153, 155 (भाग), 156, 157, 158 (भाग), 159 से 161, 162 (भाग), 163 (भाग), 165 (भाग), 169 (भाग), 170 (भाग), 171, 172 (भाग), 173 से 185, 187 से 200, 201 (भाग), 202 से 233, 235 से 254, 255 (भाग), 256 से 295, 298 (भाग), 299, 312, 314 से 326, 333 (भाग), 335 (भाग), 336, 339 (भाग), 340 से 344 ।

5, कुन्तीझरिया :

2 से 43, 44 (भाग), 45 (भाग), 46, 47 (भाग), 48 (भाग), 49 (भाग), 52 (भाग), 53, 54 (भाग), 62 (भाग), 83 (भाग), 84 (भाग), 85 (भाग), 86 (भाग), 87 (भाग), 88 (भाग)।

6, माझापडा :

5 (भाग), 7 (भाग), 8 से 14, 15 (भाग), 20 (भाग), 21 (भाग), 22 (भाग), 23 से 53, 54 (भाग), 80 से 87, 89 से 99, 100 (भाग), 101 (भाग), 102 (भाग), 111(भाग), 113, से 118, 120 से 122, 124 से 152, 154, से 251, 253 से 258, 260 से 276, 278 से 284, 286 से 298, 301 से 316, 317 (भाग), 318 (भाग), 319 (भाग), 320 (भाग), 330 (भाग), 410 (भाग), 411 से 416, 418 से 449, 450 (भाग), 451 से 452, 453 (भाग), 457 (भाग), 471 से 476, 478, 481 से 491, 494, 496 से 513, 515 से 527, 528 (भाग), 529 (भाग), 530 (भाग), 532 से 533, 534 (भाग), 535 से 545, 547 (भाग), 548 (भाग), 554 से 555, 557 से 568, 569 (भाग), 572 से 575, 577, 579, 580 (भाग), 583, 586, 592, 593,596 से 597, 604 से 605, 607 से 608, 612 से 613, 617, 628 से 638, 639 (भाग), 640 से 642, 653, 656 से 678, 680 से 684, 688 से 701, 707 से 712, 714, 717 से 724, 731 से 736, 737 (भाग), 741 से 748, 751 से 752, 758. 762 से 764, 768, 770 से 774, 927 (भाग)।

अर्जित किये जाने वाले वन प्लाटों की सूची:

1. **बेलडीही:** 15

2. **कुन्तीझरिया:** 10/1

सीमा वर्णन:

रेखा क- क1 - क2- क3- ख : रेखा ग्राम कथापल्ली के राजस्व वन में स्थित बिन्दु "क" (प्लाट सं. 306) से आरम्भ होती है और उत्तर-पूर्व दिशा में सीधे आगे बढ़ती हुई उक्त ग्राम के प्लाट सं. 327 में स्थित बिन्दु "क-1" को मिलती है। तत्पश्चात रेखा दक्षिण दिशा में मुड़कर उत्तर-पूर्व दिशा में सीधे आगे बढ़ती हुई ग्राम मनोहर पुर के (राजस्व वन) प्लाट स. 1078, 1080 और 1081 से गुजरती है। उसके पश्चात रेखा उसी दिशा में बढ़ती हुई ग्राम दुलंगा के प्लाट सं. 97,124,126, 127, 128, 131, 134, 862, 225, 224 से गुजरती हुई उक्त ग्राम के प्लाट सं. 223 में स्थित बिन्दु "क-2" से मिलती है। उसके पश्चात् रेखा उत्तर दिशा में बढ़ती हुई उक्त ग्राम के प्लाट सं. 219 में स्थित बिन्दु "क-3" से मिलती है। उसके पश्चात् रेखा उत्तर पूर्व दिशा में बढ़ती हुई प्लाट सं. 220, 219, 262,263, 205, 195, 200, 201, 190 से गुजरती हुई ग्राम दुंलगा के प्लाट सं. 187 (गोचर भूमि) में स्थित बिन्दु "ख" पर समाप्त होती है।

रेखा ख-ग: रेखा ग्राम दुलंगा के प्लाट सं. 187 (गोचर भूमि) पर स्थित बिन्दु "ख" से प्रारम्भ होती है और दक्षिण-पूर्व दिशा में बढ़ती हुई ग्राम दुलंगा के प्लाट सं. 825, 275, 278, 522, 523,509, 502,501,474,482, 477, 479, 465, 460, 456 तथा 661 से गुजरती है उसके पश्चात् रेखा ग्राम मांझापाड़ा में प्रवेश करती है और उक्त ग्राम के प्लाट सं. 7, 9, 5, 15, 23, 24, 25,53, 54, 580, 82, 80,638, 639, 99, 641,100, 642, 724, 722, 317, 418, 593, 413, 411,410, 457, 450, 736,454, 453, 547, 535, 533, 532, 528 तथा 568 से गुजरती है और ग्राम के पूर्वी सीमा को प्लाट सं. 569 पर काटती है अन्ततः रेखा ग्राम कुन्तीझरिया के उत्तरी-पूर्वी भाग में स्थित राजस्व वन क्षेत्र के बिन्दु "ग" पर समाप्त होती है।

रेखा ग- घ : रेखा ग्राम मांझापाड़ा के प्लाट सं. 569 के समीप स्थित ग्राम कुन्तीझरिया के उत्तरी पूर्व भाग में स्थित बिन्दु "ग" से प्रारम्भ होती है तत्पश्चात् रेखा दक्षिण-पश्चिम दिशा में बढ़ती हुई गिरि पहाड़ वन से गुजरती है तथा ग्राम कुन्तीझरिया के प्लाट सं. 54,52,47,48,49,45,44, और 62 से गुजरती है तथा रेखा आगें बढ़ती हुई गिरि पहाड़ वन क्षेत्र (प्लाट सं. 295) से गुजरती है और ग्राम बेलडीही के प्लाट संख्या 298 और 299 से गुजरती है। रेखा अन्ततः गिरि पहाड़ (राजस्व वन) वन में स्थित बिन्दु "घ" पर समाप्त होती है।

रेखा घ- क: रेखा गिरि पहाड़ (राजस्व वन) में स्थित बिन्दु "घ" के प्रारम्भ होती है और उत्तर-पश्चिम दिशा में वन क्षेत्र में बढ़ती हुई ग्राम बेलडीही के प्लाट सं. 255, 170, 172, 169, 162, 165, 335, 155, 87, 88, 90, 149, 93, 118, 116, 338, 111, 6, 4 तथा 3 से गुजरती है। तत्पश्चात् रेखा उसी दिशा में आगे बढ़ती हुई ग्राम कथापल्ली में प्रवेश करती है और प्लाट सं. 299, 298, 301, 302, 303, 305 से गुजरती हुई ग्राम कथापल्ली के राजस्व वन (प्लाट सं. 306) में स्थित बिन्दु "क" पर समाप्त होती है।

[फा. सं. 43015/7/2006-पीआरआईडब्ल्यू-1]

एम. शहाबुद्दीन, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF COAL

New Delhi, the 27th July, 2010

S.O. 1892.—Whereas, by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Coal number S.O. 365 dated the 3rd February, 2009, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), and published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii), dated 8-14th February, 2009 the Central Government gave notice of its intention to acquire the lands and all rights in or over such lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification;

And whereas, the competent authority in pursance of Section 8 of the said Act,has made his report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government after considering the report aforesaid and after consulting the Government of Orissa is satisfied that the lands measuring 654.06 Hectares (approximately) or 1616.23 Acres (approximately) and all rights in or over such lands as described in Schedule appended hereto should be acquired.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government hereby declares that the land measuring of 654.06 hectares (approximately) or 1616.23 acres (approxmately) and all rights in or over such lands as described in the Schedule appended hereto are hereby acquired.

The plan bearing number NTPC/Rev.Plan/DCMP/Sec.9(1)2010 dated the 4th June, 2010 of the area covered by this notification may be inspected in the office of the Deputy General Manager (CM-Civil), NTPC Ltd, Room No. 123 first floor, R & D Building, Sector-24 Noida Uttar Pradesh or in the office of AGM (I/C), Dulanga Coal Mining Project, NTPC Ltd, Plot No. 56/4664,Behind Bijaya Talkies, Shri Krishna Vihar, Sundergarh, Orissa, Pin-770001 or at the office of the Chief General Manager (Exploration Division), Central Mine Planning & Design Institute, Gondwana Place, Kanke Road, Ranchi or at the office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Kolkata- 700001 or in the office of District Collector & Magistrate, District - Sundargarh, Orissa.

SCHEDULE

DULANGA COAL MINING BLOCK
DISTRICT : SUNDERGARH, ORISSA

Plan bearing number : NTPC/Rev.Plan/DCMP/SEC.9(1)/2010, dated the 4th June, 2010

ALL RIGHTS:

A. REVENUE LAND:

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Thana	District	Patwari Circle No.	Area (in hectares)	Area (in acres)	Remarks
1.	Dulanga	Hemgir	Sundergarh	105	95.72	236.53	Part
2.	Manoharpur	Hemgir	Sundergarh	106	8.22	20.33	Part
3.	Kathapali	Hemgir	Sundergarh	108	48.79	120.58	Part
4.	Beldehi	Hemgir	Sundergarh	111	267.12	660.05	Part
5.	Kuntijharia	Hemgir	Sundergarh	113	33.22	82.09	Part
6.	Majhapada	Hemgir	Sundergarh	112	97.56	241.07	Part
	TOTAL AREA:				**550.63**	**1360.65**	

B. Forest Land :

Sl no.	Village	Thana	District	Compartment No.	Total Area (Approximate)		Remarks
					Hectare	Acre	
1	Beldehi	Hemgir	Sundargarh	15	15.82	39.09	Dhanuardihi
2	Kuntijharia	Hemgir	Sundargarh	10/1	87.61	216.49	Giri Pahad
		TOTAL AREA			**103.43**	**255.58**	

Summary:

A. Total Revenue Land : 550.63 Ha (Approximate) = 1360.65 Acres (Approximate)

B. Total Forest Land: 103.43 Ha (Approximate) = 255.58 Acres (Approximate)

C. Grand Total (A+B): 654.06 Ha (Approximate) = 1616.23 Acres (Approximate)

LIST OF THE REVENUE PLOTS TO BE ACQUIRED:

1. Dulanga:

96, 97 (part), 98 to 122, 123 (part), 124 (part), 126 (part), 127 (part), 128 (part), 129, 130, 131 (part), 132, 133,134 (part), 187 (part), 188, 189 190 (part), 191 to 194, 195 (part), 196 (part), 200 (part), 201 (part), 202 to 204, 205 (part), 220 (part), 221 (part), 222 (part), 223 (part), 224 (part), 225 (part), 226 to 261, 262 (part), 263 (part), 264 to 281, 453 (part), 454 (part), 456 (part), 458 (part), 459 (part), 460 to 464, 465 (part), 474 (part), 477 (part), 478 (part), 479 to 501, 502 (part), 503 (part), 504 (part), 509 (part), 510 (part), 519 (part), 520 (part), 521 (part), 522 (part), 523 to 669, 670 (part), 671 to 684, 685 (part), 690 to 833, 834 (part), 835 to 846, 848 to 850, 853, 862 (part), 863, 864, 876 to 883, 885 to 890, 892.

2. Manoharpur

1078 (part), 1079, 1080 (part), 1081 (part).

3. Kathapali :

298 (part), 299 (part), 300, 301 (part), 302 (part), 303, 304, 305 (part), 306 (part), 307 to 326, 327 (part), 328 to 332, 374 to 381.

4. Beldehi :

3 (part), 4 (part), 6 (part), 7 (part), 50 (part), 86 (part), 87 (part), 88 (part), 89, 90 (part), 91 (part), 92 (part), 93(part), 111, 112 (part), 113 (part), 114, 115, 116 (part), 118 (part), 119 to 143, 145 to 151, 153, 155 (part), 156, 157, 158 (part), 159 to 161, 162 (part), 163 (part), 165 (part), 169 (part), 170 (part), 171, 172 (part), 173 to 185, 187 to 200, 201 (part), 202 to 233, 235 to 254, 255 (part), 256 to 295, 298 (part), 299 (part), 312, 314 to 326, 333 (part), 335 (part), 336, 339 (part), 340 to 344.

5. Kuntijharia :

2 to 43, 44 (part), 45 (part), 46, 47 (part), 48 (part), 49 (part), 52 (part), 53, 54 (part), 62 (part), 83 (part), 84 (part), 85 (part), 86 (part), 87 (part), 88 (part).

6. Majhapada :

5 (part), 7 (part), 8 to 14, 15 (part), 20 (part), 21 (part), 22 (part), 23 to 53, 54 (part), 80 to 87, 89 to 99, 100 (part), 101 (part), 102 (part), 111(part), 113, to 118, 120 to 122, 124 to 152, 154, to 251, 253 to 258, 260 to 276, 278 to 284, 286 to 298, 301 to 316, 317 (part), 318 (part), 319 (part), 320 (part), 330 (part), 410 (part), 411 to 416, 418 to 449, 450 (part), 451 to 452, 453 (part), 457 (part), 471 to 476, 478, 481 to 491, 494, 496 to 513, 515 to 527, 528 (part), 529 (part), 530 (part), 532 to 533, 534 (part), 535 to 545, 547 (part), 548 (part), 554 to 555, 557 to 568, 569 (part), 572 to 575, 577, 579, 580 (part), 583, 586, 592, 593,596 to 597, 604 to 605, 607 to 608, 612 to 613, 617, 628 to 638, 639 (part), 640 to 642, 653, 656 to 678, 680 to 684, 688 to 701, 707 to 712, 714, 717 to 724, 731 to 736, 737 (part), 741 to 748, 751 to 752, 758, 762 to 764, 768, 770 to 774, 927 (part).

LIST OF THE FOREST PLOT TO BE ACQUIRED

1. Beldehi 15
2. Kuntijharia 10/1

Boundary Description:

Line A-A1-A2-A3-B: The line starts from point A in Revenue Forest (Plot No. -306) in village kathapali and moving straight in North-East direction meets the point A-1 falling in Plot No. 327 of the said village. The line then dips South and moving straight in NorthEast Direction passes through plot nos. -1078, 1080 and 1081 (Revenue Forest) of Manoharpur Village and then passes through plot nos. 97, 124, 126, 127, 128, 131, 134, 862, 225, 224, of village Dulanga meeting the point A-2 in plot no. 223 of the said village. The line then turns north and meets point A-3 in plot no. 219 of the Dulanga village . The line then moves in north-east direction , passes through plot nos. 220, 219, 262, 263, 205, 195, 200, 201, 190 and ends at point B in the plot no. 187 (Gochar Land) in village Dulanga.

Line B-C: The line starts at point " B" in the plot No. 187 (Gochar Land) in village Dulanga and moves in the south east direction passing through plot nos. 825, 275, 278, 522, 523, 509, 502, 501, 474, 482, 477, 479, 465, 459, 460, 456, and 661 of village Dulanga . It then enters the village Majhapada, passes through plot nos. 7,9,5,15,23, 24, 25, 53, 54, 580, 82, 80, 638, 639, 99, 641, 100, 642, 724, 722, 317, 418, 593, 413, 411, 410, 457, 450, 736, 454, 453, 547, 535, 533, 532, 528, and 568 of the said village and cuts the eastern boundary of the village at plot no. 569. Finally , the line ends at point C in the Revenue Forest in village Kuntijharia.

Line C-D: The line starts at Point "C" in the Revenue Forest in the village Kuntijharia near the plot no. 569 of village Majhapada , moving in the south west direction passes through the Giripahad Forest and then through the plot nos. 54,52, 47, 48, 49, 45, 44, and 62 of village Khuntijharia. The line moving further passes through Giripahad Forest Area (plot nos. 295) and then plot nos. 298 and 299 of village Beldehi before re-entering the Giri Pahad (R.F) forest area and ending at point D.

Line D-A: *The* line *starts* at point "D" in the Giripahad (RF) move in the north west direction in the line Forest area then passes through plot nos. 255, 170, 172, 169, 162, 165, 335, 155, 87, 88, 90, 149, 93, 118, 116, 338, 111, 6,4, and 3 of Village Beldihi. The line moving further in the same direction enters the Village Kathapalli and passes through the plot nos. 299, 298, 301, 302, 303, 305, and ends at point A in Revenue Forest (plot no.306) of Village Kathapalli.

[F.No. 43015/7/2006/PRIW-I]

M. SHAHABUDEEN, Under Secy.

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2010

का. आ.1893.—भारत सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा (2) के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में, मैसर्स गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन संलग्न सूची के कालम (1) में वर्णित व्यक्ति को कालम (2) में वर्णित क्षेत्र में सक्षम प्राधिकारी के कृत्यों का पालन करने के लिए नियुक्त करती है।

अनुसूची

व्यक्ति का नाम और पता	अधिकारिता का क्षेत्र
(1)	(2)
श्री आर. चन्द्रसेकरन, डिप्टी कलेक्टर, मैसर्स गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर, गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड, तमिलनाडु	सम्पूर्ण तमिलनाडु राज्य एवं पुदुचेरी केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश

[फा.सं. एल-14014/40/10-जी.पी.]

के.के.शर्मा, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 20th July, 2010

S.O. 1893.—Whereas, in pursuance of clause (a) of Section 2 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Government of India hereby authorizes the person mentioned in column (1) of the schedule given below to perform the functions of the Competent Authoriry under the said Act for laying pipelines by M/s GAIL (India) Limited in the area mentioned in column (2) of the said schedule.

SCHEDULE

Name and Adress of the person	Area of Jurisdiction
Shri R. Chandrasekaran, Dy. Collector, On deputation to M/s. GAIL (India) Limited, Tamil Nadu.	Whole State of Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Puducherry.

[F. No. L-14014/40/10-G.P.]

K. K. SHARMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 29 जुलाई, 2010

का. आ. 1894.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में, नीचे दी गई अनुसूची के स्तंभ 1 में उल्लिखित व्यक्ति को, उक्त अनुसूची के स्तंभ 2 में की तत्स्थानी प्रविष्टि में उल्लिखित क्षेत्र के संबंध में उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन सक्षम प्राधिकारी के कृत्यों का निर्वहन करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है, अर्थात्:—

अनुसूची

प्राधिकारी का नाम और पता	अधिकारिता का क्षेत्र
(1)	(2)
श्री दिम्बेशवर कलीता, ए.सी.एस., अडिशनल डिप्टी कमिशनर एवं	असम राज्य

(1)	(2)
इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में सक्षम प्राधिकारी, 3211, गुवाहाटी रिफाइनरी टाउनशिप, सेक्टर-III, नूनमाटी, गुवाहाटी-781020 (असम)	

यह अधिसूचना जारी होने की तारीख से लागू होगी।

[संख्या: आर-25011/12/2010-ओ
बी के दत्ता, अवर

New Delhi, the 29th July, 2010

S.O. 1894.— In pursuance of clause (a) of Section 2 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby authorises the person mentioned in column the Schedule given below to perform the functions of the Competent Authority under the said Act, in respect of the mentioned in column (2) of the said Schedule;—

SCHEDULE

Name and Address of the Authority	Area of Jurisdiction
(1)	(2)
Shri Dimbeswar Kalita, ACS Addl. Deputy Commissioner-cum-Competent Authority in Indian Oil Corporation Limited, 3211, Guwahati Refinery Township, Sector-III, Noonmati, Guwahati - 781020 (Assam)	State of Assam

This notification is applicable from the date of issue.

[No. R-25011/12/2010-O
B. K. DATTA, Under Se

नई दिल्ली, 29 जुलाई, 2010

का. आ. 1895.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम (1962 का 50) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में, तारीख 19 सितम्बर, 2009 को भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित, भारत सरकार पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 2553 तारीख 17 सितम्बर, 2009 में निम्नलिखित रूप से संशोधन करना अर्थात्:—

उक्त अधिसूचना की अनुसूची के स्तम्भ 1 में, "1295, फारेस्ट पार्क, भुवनेश्वर-751009 (उड़ीसा)", शब्दों और अंकों के (1) "प्लाट न. 325, डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेंटर, चन्द्रशेखरपुर, भुवनेश्वर-751016 (उड़ीसा)" तथा (2) "होता कॉम्पलेक्स, ऐन्थापाली चौक, ऐन्थापाली, सम्बलपुर-768004 (उड़ीसा)", शब्द और अंक रखे जाएंगे।

यह अधिसूचना जारी होने की तारीख से लागू होगी।

संख्या: आर-25011/2/2009-
बी के दत्ता, अवर

New Delhi, the 29th July, 2010

S.O. 1895.— In pursuance of clause (a) of Section 2 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas No. S.O. 2553 dated the 17th September, 2009 published in the Gazette of India on the 19th September, 2009, namely :—

In the said notification, in the Schedule, in column 1, for the numbers and words, "1295, Forest Park, Bhubaneswar-751009 (Orissa)", the numbers and words (1) "Plot No. 325, District Center, Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar-751016 (Orissa)" and (2) "Hota Complex, Ainthapali Chowk, Ainthapali, Sambalpur-768004 (Orissa)", shall be substituted.

This notification is applicable from the date of issue.

[No. R-25011/2/2009-OR
B. K. DATTA, Under Sec

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 24th February, 2010

S.O. **1896.**—In the Notification of the Ministry of Labour and Employment published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) vide Number S.O. 2084 dated July 26-August 1, 2009, in the English version of the Notification published at page 4527, in column 1 of the SCHEDULE, in line 22, omit "other than".

[No. S-38025/5/2008-SS.I]

S. D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 5 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1897.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार पी.जी.आई. एम.ई.आर. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं.- II, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 1368/2008) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-7-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/103/2007-आईआर(डीयू)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 5th July, 2010

S.O. **1897.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.1368 / 2008) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No.-II, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employees in relation to the management of P.G.I.M.E.R. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 05-07-2010.

[No. L-42012/103/2007-IR (DU)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, CHANDIGARH

Present: Sri. A. K. Rastogi, Presiding Officer

Case No. I. D. No. 1368/2K8

Instituted on 14-03-2008

In Tirbhuvan S/o. Shri Ram Avbhilekh, House No. 1427, Naya Gaon, Mohali. (Chandigarh)

....Applicant

Versus

1. The Director, P.G.I.M.E.R., Sector 12, Chandigarh

2. M/s. A.N. Kapoor (Janitors) Pvt. Ltd., P.G.I.M.E.R., Room No. 38, Nehru Sarai, Chandigarh

...Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the Workman : None.

For the Management: Sh. Yogesh Putney, Advocate

AWARD

Passed on 15-06-2010

Central Government vide Notification No.L-42012/103/2007-IR (DU) Dated 10-03-2008, by exercising its powers under Section 10 sub-section (1) sub-section 2(A) Clause (d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred the following Industrial Dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :—

"Whether the contract between the management of PGIMER and M/s. A. N. Kapoor (Janitors) Pvt. Ltd., with regard to employment of Shri Tirbhuvan is not genuine and only a smoke screen? If yes, then whether the action of the principal employer, and if not, then whether the action of the contractor, in terminating the services of Shri Tirbhuvan w.e.f. 21-11-2006 is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to ?"

The notices were issued to the workman through Registered post on 14-03-2008, 15-10-2008, 08-04-2010 and 14-05-2010 at the address given in the reference. All the notices except the last one returned undelivered. The notice dated 14-05-2010 was not received back and it is presumed that it was served on the claimant. the claimant, however, failed to file any claim statement. The reference is accordingly answered against him. He is not entitled to any relief. Let a copy of the award be sent to the Central Government for further necessary action and record be consigned after due compliance.

ASHOK KUMAR RASTOGI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 5 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1898.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार पी.जी.आई. एम.ई.आर. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं.- II, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 1363/2008) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-7-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/100/2007-आईआर(डीयू)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th July, 2010

S.O. 1898.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.1363/2008) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No.-I, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employees in relation to the management of P.G.I.M.E.R. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 05-07-2010.

[No. L-42012/100/2007-IR (DU)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, CHANDIGARH

Present: Sri. A. K. Rastogi, Presiding Officer

Case No. I. D. No. 1363/2K8

Instituted on 11-03-2008

Sh. Shyambir S/o Shri Baru Ram, House No. 282, Janta Colony, Naya Gaon, Mohali. (Chandigarh)

....Applicant

Versus

1. The Director, P.G.I.M.E.R., Sector 12, Chandigarh

2. M/s. A.N. Kapoor (Janitors) Pvt. Ltd., P.G.I.M.E.R., Room No. 38, Nehru Sarai, Chandigarh

..Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the Workman : None.

For the Management: Sh. Yogesh Putney, Advocate

AWARD

Passed on 15-06-2010

Central Government vide Notification No.L-42012/100/2007-IR (DU) Dated 29-02-2008, by exercising its powers under Section 10 sub-section (1) sub-section 2(A) Clause (d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred the following Industrial Dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :—

"Whether the contract between the management of M/s. A. N. Kapoor (Janitors) Pvt. Ltd., a contractor of the Nehru Hospotal, PGIMER Chandigarh in terminating the services of their workman Shri Shyambir w.e.f 25-11-2006 is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to ?"

The notices were issued to the workman through Registered post on 8-04-2010 and 13-05-2010 which were not received back undelivered. Presumption is that they were received by the claimant. But the claimant neither appeared nor filed any claim statement. The reference is therefore, answered against him. He is not entitled to any relief. Let a copy of the award be sent to the Central Government for further necessary action and record be consigned after due compliance.

ASHOK KUMAR RASTOGI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1899.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय -II, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 37/2k9) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को [illegible] को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/04/2010-आईआर(बी-I)]

अनिल कुमार शर्मा, अनुभाग अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th July, 2010

S.O. 1899.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.37/2k9) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court - II, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employees in relation to the management of Central Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 06-07-2010.

[No. L-12011/04/2010-IR (B-I)]

ANIL KUMAR SHARMA, Section Officer

ANNEXURE

IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, CHANDIGARH

Present: Sri. A. K. Rastogi, Presiding Officer

Case No. I. D. No. 37/2K9

Instituted on 22-03-2010

Sh. G.K. Joshi, General Secretary Central Bank of India Employees Union (Punjab), 146, Golden Avenue, Phase I Jalandhar City.

....Applicant

Versus

1. The Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Central Bank of India, Chandermukhi Building, Nariman Point, Mumbai-21.

2. The Zonal Manager, central Bank of India, Zonal Office, Chandigarh Zone, Sector 17B, Chandigarh.

...Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workman : None.

For the Management: Sh. A. P. Jagga, Advocate.

AWARD

Passed on 15-6-2010

Central Government vide Notification No.L-12011/04/2010-IR (B-II) Dated 16-3-2010, by exercising its powers under Section 10 Sub Section (1) Sub Section 2(A) Clause (d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred the following Industrial dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :—

"Whether the action of the management of Central Bank of India represented by Zonal Manager, Central Bank of India, Zonal Office,Chandigarh Zone, Sector 17/B, Chandigarh in transferring Shri Shamal Goel, Clerk from Branch Office Faizilka to Branch Office Chaksaidoke within one month of his joining at Fazilka is just, legal and as per deployment policy of the Bank? What relief the workman is entitled to and from which date ?"

Claim statement was not filed despite registered notices dated30-03-2010, 13-04-2010 and 17-05-2010 to the General Secretary Central Bank of India Employees Union, Punjab, at the address given in the reference. The notices not received back undelivered. Presumption is that the addresser received them. But the concerned workman or any office bearer of the Union did not appear on the date fixed . The reference is, therefore, answered against the workman/Union. Let a copy of the award be sent to the Central Government for further necessary action and record be consigned after due compliance.

ASHOK KUMAR RASTOGI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1900.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सिंडिकेट बैंक के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय -I, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 5/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-7-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/192/2003-आईआर(बी-II)]

अनिल कुमार शर्मा, अनुभाग अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th July, 2010

S.O. 1900.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.5/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-I Chandigarh now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employees in relation to the management of Syndicate Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 6-7-2010.

[No. L-12012/192/2003-IR (B-II)]

ANIL KUMAR SHARMA, Section Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-I, CHANDIGARH.

Case No. I. D. No. 5/2004

Sh. Sukh Dev, S/o Shri Bachhi Ram, 110-A, Bharat Nagar, Behind Braham Khurd Ashram , Dayal Bagh, Babyal Road, Ambala Cantt. (Haryana).

....Applicant

Versus

The Asstt. General Manager, Syndicate Bank, Sarojini House, 6-Bhagwan Dass Road, New Delhi-110001.

...Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workman : Shri Sandeep Bhardwaj.

For the Management : Shri Vipin Mahajan.

AWARD

Passed on 25-6-2010

Government of India vide Notification No.L-12012/192/2003-IR (B-II) Dated 19-1-2004, by exercising its powers under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, (the Act in short) has referred the following Industrial dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :—

"Whether the action of the management of Asstt. General Manager, Syndicate Bank, Zonal Office, New Delhi in terminating the services of Shri Sukh Deve, Ex-Attendent, w.e.f. 12-11-1999 without complying with the provisions of sections 25-F, G and H of the ID Act, 1947 is just and legal? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to ?"

In response to the notices issued by this Tribunal, both of the parties filed their respective pleadings. The case of the workman in nut shell is that he was engaged by

the management of Syndicate Bank as attender on 4-4-1991 and he served the management as such up to 11-11-1991, whereas, his services were terminated on 12-11-1993 without complying with the provisions of Section 25F, G & H of the Act. He has completed 240 days in all 9 consecutive calendar months in every year he has served with the management. Juniors to him were retained in the services, fresh hand were engaged after termination of his services without affording him any opportunity for work by the management. The workman has also narrated some facts regarding inter departmental correspondence between the manager of the Branch in which workman was working to his senior officials to prove that he was under the administrative control of the management. On the basis of the above facts the workman has prayed for setting aside the termination order and for a consequential order reinstating his services with all the consequential benefits. Management appeared and opposed the statement of claim. Preliminary objection was raised that workman was engaged purely on causal basis for the purpose of supply drinking water for the branch officials. He was never appointed as per the recognised channel of appointment. His entry was a back door entry without complying with any rules. His services were no way connected with the normal routine businesses functioning of the bank and as such, the protection of provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, were not available to him.

Another objection raised by the management is that the workman being a casual worker has no right to post and cannot ask for the regularisation of his services.

On merits it is admitted that workman was engaged on purely causal basis in the absence of a regular attendor on day to day basis for different periods. Without denying the completion of 240 days in the preceding year from the date of his termination as claimed by the workman, it is only mentioned by the management that daily wager is not entitled for the protection of the provisions mentioned in section 25F of the Act. On the contention of the workman that he was denied the minimum wages in spite of the orders of the senior officers of the bank, the management has contended that letter written by an officer of the bank does not create any equity or right in favour of the applicant and the applicant cannot drive any advantage for the same.

The management has further contended that workman was engaged purely on temporary basis. It was nothing but a contract of service. He was doing work as settled in the contract and the contradicted amount was paid to him.

Both of the parties were afforded the opportunity for adducing evidence. The workman filed his affidavit and he was cross-examined by learned counsel for the management on 8-12-2006. On behalf of the management Shri Shankar Lal filed his affidavit and he was cross-examined by learned counsel for the workman on 18-11-2008. Documents were also filed by both for the parties which were marked exhibits as per rules and the procedure prevailing in the Tribunal. I have heard the parties at length. Learned counsel for the management has drawn my attention on the following case laws :—

(1) Executive Engineer, TRW, Workshop, UHP versus Presiding Officer, Labour Court and another 2009 (2) SCT, 363.

(2) Himanshu Kumrar Vidhyarthi and another versus State of Bihar and others JT 1997 (4) Supreme Court 560.

(3) A Judgment of Central Government Industrial Tribunal -cum-Labour Court, Jaipur.

I am not mentioning it because the judgment of the Court of concurrent Jurisdiction cannot operate as precedent. I shall perused the judgment for the judicial propriety. I have gone through the case laws relied upon by learned counsel for the management.

For proper adjudication of this reference, following issues (main point for determination) are hereby framed as follows :-

(1) Whether a casual labour engaged by the bank is not entitled for the protection of provisions of Section 25F and H of the Industrial Disputes Act.

(2) What will be effect if the initial appointment of a casual worker has been challenged by the management being ultra-virus?

(3) Whether equity favours the management as claimed by it in para No. 5 of the written statement.

(4) Whether the workman was terminated illegally without complying with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act ? If yes, its effects.

(5) To what relief the workman is entitled ?

I am answering and adjudicating the above points for determination one by one as follows.

So far as the issues No. 1 & 2 are concern these are interrelated and answered jointly. It is the contention of the management that workman was initially appointed as causal worker by the Manager of the concern branch without complying with the procedure. The bank has its own procedure for entering to the public office which was not complied with and follow in the case of the appointment of the workman . It is admitted by the management that workman has worked as causal worker for a long period. It is also admitted by the witness of the management that as per the vouchers filed by the management, workman has completed 240 days of work with the management in the preceding year from the date of his termination. On the documents filed by the workman the management has contended that the Manager was not authorized to right

such letters to the higher officers. The witness of the managemnt has shown his ignorance about any correspondence between the Manager of the concern branch to the higher authorities. The workman has served more than 11 years with the bank. It is contention of the workman that he was initially lawfully appointed and has completed 240 days of work in every calendar year.

The correspondence between the branch Manager concern and the Senior Officers proved this contention. A letter bearing no. 8200/M/PO/2000 dated 07-03-2000 written to the AGM, Zonal Office, New Delhi which is at paper no. 20 of the file proves that in every calendar year the workman has worked more than 240 days. It is admitted by the witness of the management as well. There is a provision for appointment of a daily waged worker on casual basis in exigency of work. For exigency of work the workman was engaged as daily waged worker by the manager of the branch concern. The work was continuously taken for 11 years and on one fine morning the services of the workman were terminated without complying with the provisions of the act. When the workman was admittedly engaged on causal basis and the workman worked for a considerable period of time and has completed 240 days of work in the preceding year from the dated of his termination, it is not open for the management to challenge the illegality of initial appointment. It is true that there are two separate classes of the employees. The daily waged worker constitute one class of employee, whereas, permanent employees appointment against the regular vacancies as per the procedure laid down in the rules constitute another class of the employee. The first class of the employee, meaning thereby, the class of the casual worker being paid the daily waged cannot claim the parity with the regular employees because they are not entitled for any post. It does not mean that there is no protection of law on the illegal termination of a daily rated workers. If it is considered that daily waged workers are not protected by any provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, it will be presumption against the provisions of the Act. Industrial Disputes Act as a beneficiary legislation enacted for benefit of the particular class i.e. for workman. The daily waged worker qualified for the definition of the workman. His disengagement against the provisions of the law also qualifies for the definition of the retrenchment mentioned in the Act. Thus, for all purposes a daily waged worker is protected by the provisions of the act and that protection is regarding his illegal termination and priority to work.

The provisions of Industrial Disputes Act never barred the termination of any daily casual worker. But the termination is regulated. If the termination is not regulated as per the provisions of the Act, the termination will be void abinitio. Meaning thereby, the management had the right to terminate the services of the workman. If in the opinion of the management, the services of the workman were no more required, the termination shall be succeeded by a month notice or payment of one month wages in lieu of notice and lawful terminal dues (retrenchment compensation). It is not done, as stated earlier, the termination will be void abinitio.

There is one more protection available to the daily wages casual worker under the provisions of Section 25H of the Act. If after the lawful termination, the services of a daily wages worker are required, the priority shall be given to the retrenches. If it is not done, as per the settled law of service jurisprudence, the workman is entitled of reinstatement on the same position on which he was earlier working.

For removal of doubts the protection of the workman is regarding the illegal termination and the protection of his right to work and not for regularization of his services. If this protection is considered to extend for the regularization of his services, it will amount to and bye pass the rules for regular appointment to the public office. It is not the intention of the act. Thus, the protection is limited to the illegal termination and the protection of right to work.

Accordingly, I am of the view that a daily waged worker is also entitled for the protection of the provisions of Section 25F & H of the Act. As stated earlier, the management has continuously taken the services of the workman for 11 years and one fine morning his services were terminated without complying with the provisions of the Act. The management is estopped to raise the plea of illegality or irregularity of initial appointment. No persons can be left without remedy . The remedy for the protection of unlawful illegal termination is very well available in the Industrial Disputes Act. Moreover, this Tribunal is the Court of equity, justice and good conscious. The equity, justice and good conscious came into the picture when there are no specific provisions of law. Industrial Disputes Act specifically provides the procedure and the provisions. Thus, the management was bound to abide by the provisions of the Act before the termination of the services of the workman. If it is not done it will not be open, as stated earlier, to raise the issue of illegality and irregularity in initial appointment. Both of the issues namely issue no. 1 & 2 are accordingly disposed off.

The workman has pleaded that he has denied the minimum wages prescribed to a daily rated worker. To prove this contention he has filed entire departmental correspondence. This correspondence proved that he was denied the minimum wages and order was issued to pay the same but the order was not complied with. The management has raised the issue that by such letter written by an officer of the bank, no equity can be created in the favour of the workman. I am unable to understand for what equity the management is talking. Equity favours equity. He who seeks equity must do equity. It was not the equitable duty but the legal duty of the management to give the

minimum wages. This duty was recognised and admitted by the officers of the management in inter departmental correspondence related to the workman . Instead of that the workman was denied the right to minimum wages. The person who violates the provisions of law has no right to speak about equity. Apart from this, I am unable to write on denying the minimum wages because this issue was not referred by the Central Government nor at this stage this Tribunal can adjudicate the issue regarding the consequences of denying minimum wages. Accordingly, issue no. 3 is disposed off.

The workman was admittedly engaged in the year 1991 and he worked up to 11-11-1999. He has worked with the management regularly for 9 years plus except for few days breaks in the year 1993. Admittedly he has completed 240 days of work in the preceding year from the date of his termination. The inter departmental correspondence filed by the workman proves this contention as well that not only in the preceding year but in every calendar year the workman has worked for more than 240 days. It is also admitted that no notice or one month wages in lieu of notice and lawful retrenchment compensation was paid to the workman. This act of the management makes the termination of the workman illegal and void abinitio. The reasons shown in the departmental correspondence for retrenchment of the services of the workman and retrenchment thereafter without complying with the provisions of the Act is also an unlawful labour practice. After having the services of the workman who is the person belonging to weakest class of Indian society for a long period, terminating his services one fine morning evenwithout telling the poor fellow the reasons of termination, in my view, is unlawful labour practice because it is not open to the management to violated the law and appoint other persons at the place of the workman. Thus, the services of the workman were terminated illegally without complying with the provisions of Section 25H.

The workman has unable to prove that any person junior to him was retained in the services. Thus, the violation of the provisions of Section 25G has not been proved. But the workman has further proved the violation of provisions of Section 25H. As per the contention of the workman one Shri Surjit Kaur was engaged after the termination of his services. The witness of the management has not denied this fact. He has shown his ignorance about the appointment of Shri Surjit Kaur. It was duty of the management to deny the fact specifically and place before this Tribunal the records relating to the appointment of Surjit Kaur, if Surjit Kaur is working with the management. Showing ignorance about the appointment of Surjit Kaur does not amount to denial of this fact. So, it corroborates the contention of the workman that one Shri Surjit Kaur was appointed after the termination of the services of the workman. Accordingly, the contention of the workman is proved as not denied by the management.

So far as the law laid down by Hon'ble the Apex Court in Himanshu Kumar Vidhayarthi case (supra) and in Presiding Officer Labour Court's case cited above, I am of the view that the facts of the Industrial Disputes before this Tribunal are altogether different than the facts in which the law was given by the Hon'ble the Apex Court. In Presiding Officer Labour Court's case (supra) which was before the Hon'ble Pb. & Haryana High Court the matter was relating to the part time sweeper, whereas, this workman in the present case was engaged and working as whole time daily waged worker. In Himanshu Kumar Vidhayarthi case (supra), it is mentioned by Hon'ble the Apex Court that daily wager has no right to post. The daily wager accordingly has no right for regularization of his services. This ratio of Judgment is applicable on this Tribunal and as such it has been applied by this tribunal while adjudicating this reference. This Tribunal has also hold that daily waged worker has no right to post and he cannot seek for regularization of his services. Whatever this Tribunal has held is that daily waged worker cannot claim for regularization of his services but he can claim for reinstatement of his services on the same position he was already working if his services have been terminated in violation of the provisions of Section 25F and H of the Act. Regularization of services and protection of right to work are two different issues. No order can be passed by this Tribunal for regularization of services of the workman . But this tribunal has jurisdiction to declare the termination illegal and for passing consequential orders.

Thus, from the above observation. I am of the view that services of the workman were terminated illegally without complying with the provisions of Section 25G and H of the Act.

Whenever, the services of a workman have been terminated illegally against the provisions of the Act, there are two possible remedies available to the workman. The first remedy is the reinstatement of the workman on the same position on which he was working at the time of his termination. The second remedy is regarding the reasonable compensation. It is the settled principle of service jurisprudence that priority should be given for reinstatement of the services of the workman. In case where there is violation of Section 25H of the Act. Only remedy is not available and that is the reinstatement of the services of the workman. It is proved before this Tribunal that services of the workman were terminated without complying with the provisions of Section 25H of the Act. Thus the only remedy and relief which the Tribunal can give is the order of reinstatement of the services of the workman.

The workman has worked for 11 years plus with the management. It is a fiduciary relationship between the management and the workman. In such fiduciary relationship the management is always in the position to dominate the will and desire of the workman. Few fortunate

workmen are able to get the copies of the documents lying in the custody of the management, otherwise, the copies of the documents are not even available to him. In such a case it is responsibility of the Tribunal to maintain a balance so that the management is not in a position to dominate the will of the workman during the pendency of the case before this Tribunal. Considering the above issue and the facts and circumstances of the case, I am of the view that workman should also awarded 50 per cent of the back wages. Accordingly, the management is directed to reinstate the services of the workman within one month from the date of publication of the Award. The management is further directed to release and pay 50 per cent of the back wages within one month from the date of publication of the award. Let appropriate Government be approached for publication of Award and thereafter file be consigned to record room.

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1901.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार चेवरोन मेनिंग सर्विसेज लि. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय -1, मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 8/2008) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-7-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-31011/6/2007-आईआर(बी-II)]
अनिल कुमार शर्मा, अनुभाग अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th July, 2010

S.O. 1901.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.8/2008) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-I, Mumbai now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employees in relation to the management of Chevron Manning Service Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 6-7-2010.

[No. L-31011/6/2007-IR (B-II)]

ANIL KUMAR SHARMA, Section Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL No.1, MUMBAI

JUSTICE MANIK MOHAN SARKAR
Presiding Officer - in charge.

REFERENCE No. CGIT-1/08 OF 2008

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of Chevron Manning Services Ltd.

AND

Their workmen Shri Peter Alexinho D'Souza

APPEARANCES:

For the Management:	Absent
For the Workman:	Mr. J. P. Sawant, Adv.
State :	Maharashtra

Mumbai, dated the 24th day of June 2010

AWARD

This is a reference made by the Central Government in exercise of its powers under clause (d) of sub-section 1 of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (the Act for short) vide Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi Order No.L-31011/6/2007-IR (B-II) Dated 8-10-2007. The terms of reference given in the schedule are as follows :—

> "Whether Shri Peter Alexinho D'Souza, Seaman is a workman under Section 2 (s) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 ? If yes, whether the action of the management of Chevron Manning Services Ltd., India in terminating the services of Shri Peter Alexinho D'Souza, from the services of the Company w.e.f. 2-9-2004 is justified, proper and legal ? If not, then what relief the workman is entitled to ?"

2. This matter is put up today on the application filed by the workman with a request to treat the matter as in today's board. Mr. Jaiprakash Sawant, learned Advocate is present with the workman today. None is present on behalf of the Management.

3. Mr. Jaiprakash Sawant submitted that he has already informed Mr. Alva, learned Advocate representing the Management this morning that the workman is going to file the present application with a request to dispose of the matter on the prayer of the workman himself and that the learned Advocate for the Management expressed no objection to such a prayer of the workman. Mr. Jaiprakash Sawant endorsed a note to the effect on the application filed today by the workman. Mr. Jaiprakash Sawant refers to the contents of the application dtd. 24-11-2008 by the workman and submitted that the workman has raised the dispute before the Director General of Shipping, Government of India, Mumbai under the provisions of Merchant Shipping Act 1958 and the workman does not want to proceed with the present reference by not presssing the same. The workman, present, also acknowledged the same as referred in his application. In such a situation let this matter be disposed of as the same is not pressed by the workman.

JUSTICE MANIK MOHAN SARKAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, [illegible]

का.आ. [illegible] औद्योगिक [illegible] (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण [illegible] ओफ इंडिया [illegible] प्रबंधतंत्र [illegible] बीच, [illegible] अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट [illegible] अधिकरण/श्रम [illegible] 7/2008) [illegible] प्रकाशित करती [illegible] को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-[illegible]

[illegible]

New Delhi, [illegible]

S.O. [illegible]—In pursuance [illegible] Industrial Disputes Act, [illegible] Government hereby publishes [illegible] of the Central Government [illegible] Court-[illegible], as shown [illegible] Industrial Dispute between [illegible] the management of Union Bank [illegible] which was received by [illegible] 6-7-2010

[illegible]

ANIL KUMAR [illegible]

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA [illegible]
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL [illegible]
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-[illegible]
CHANDIGARH

Case I.D. 7/[illegible]

Sh. Dharam Veer Sharma [illegible]
279, Sector [illegible]-A, Chandigarh

[illegible]

The Deputy General Manager, [illegible]
Bank of India, Sector -17, [illegible]

APPEARANCES

For the workman [illegible] Sh. [illegible]

For the Management [illegible]

AWARD

Passed [illegible]

[illegible] No. [illegible] 2008-IR [illegible] exercise of its powers under [illegible] Disputes [illegible] the Act [illegible] industrial dispute [illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible] that [illegible] in [illegible] Sharma [illegible] from [illegible]

[illegible] Chandigarh [illegible] On [illegible] the work [illegible] transferred [illegible] New Delhi [illegible]

[illegible] of taking [illegible] him. The [illegible] contested the [illegible] statement [illegible] by the management that on [illegible] branch [illegible] branch. On [illegible] instead of [illegible] 9.45 AM [illegible] reported on duty [illegible] lying in [illegible] the claimant [illegible] regular [illegible] noticed that [illegible] Rs. 20,000 [illegible] Rs. 20,000 [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible] ded by [illegible]

It is hereby made clear that vide order dated [illegible]-2009 passed by this Tribunal the enquiry against the [illegible] was conducted held to be proper, fair and in accordance with the principle of natural justice. Vide order dated [illegible] 2009 opportunity for adducing evidence was afforded [illegible] for limited purpose i.e. decision making of the enquiry officer (perversity if any) and on quantum of punishment.

Both the parties were afforded the opportunity for adducing evidence on decision making of the enquiry [illegible] if any) and on quantum of punishment. [illegible] appeared and filed his affidavit. He was cross-examined by learned counsel for the management in detail on [illegible]-2009. Opportunity was given to the management for adducing evidence. This opportunity was not availed. Accordingly, vide order dated 16-03-2010, the evidence of the management was closed. Workman was [illegible] and file was reserved for award. Workman [illegible] Shaena has also preferred to file the written [illegible].

The workman was charge sheeted for fraudulently [illegible] the amount from the cash box. The workman [illegible] 14-08-2006 that he has carried the amount. In his evidence he has contended that no amount was found [illegible] the cheques which were available in the cash box [illegible] carried and considered by the party. If this [illegible] of the workman is believed, then, as per his [illegible] given on oath on 14-12-2009, there is no [illegible] for an amount of Rs. 1,53,000 which was found short on 14-08-2006. If the two cheques for amounting to [illegible] are considered as cash found in the cash box, [illegible] of that, Rs. 1,53,000 was short. The workman has [illegible] in his cross-examination that third cheque of Rs. 1,53,000 was not available in the safe. Moreover, the [illegible] cheques which were post dated for 30-06-2006 were [illegible] in the safe against the rules of department and against the practice prevailing in the bank. As stated earlier, if these two cheques dated 30-06-2006 are considered to be [illegible] as cash, there is no explanation how Rs. 1,53,000 [illegible] short ? It is the case of the embezzlement [illegible] on the same day of the audit i.e. on 14-08-2006 [illegible] workman has admitted to carry the cash of [illegible] from cash box. He has not only admitted but has deposited Rs. 1,53,000 in different intervals from [illegible] to 7.15 PM on the same day. I have gone through the admission in writing by the workman on 14-08-2006. In pursuance of written admission the workman has [illegible] deposited amount. The workman has challenged the admission on two grounds :—

(1) He admitted the charge and deposited the [illegible] under threat of taking police action against him.

(2) Another bank employee Smt. Meena Vyas who [illegible] joint custodian of the cash with the workman was scot free. No action was taken against her.

So far as the first plea raised by the workman is concern, there is no iota of evidence of threat of police action against the workman. If the amount was got deposited in the bank under threat, the man of prudence would have complain to some authorities either police or the department. It was not done by the workman. Moreover, the shortage of Rs. 1,53,000 was in fact short and bank was at liberty to lodged the police complaint against the workman. It was the lenient approach of the bank that no police action was taken against him. In such types of cases police action and departmental enquiry both options are available to the management. The management opted not to lodge FIR but went for departmental enquiry. So the defence taken by the workman that he deposited the entire amount under the threat of police action is not sustainable and is beyond belief. Moreover, the charge against workman has not only been proved on his admission but independent witness (three in number) and the documents have proved the charges levelled against the workman.

So far as the second plea in defence taken by the workman is concern, it is not open to the workman that co-worker who was the joint custodian of the cash was scot free. Before this Tribunal the matter is whether the workman has misappropriated the amount of Rs. 1,53,000. This Tribunal has to confine whether the workman was illegally dismissed from the services. There will be no effect of failure of management for taking any action against Smt. Meena Vyas who was joint custodian of the cash with the workman because the charge levelled against the workman has been proved by the management beyond doubt.

On the basis of the above discussion, I am of the view that charges were well proved against the workman and there has been no perversity in decision making of the enquiry officer. It is hereby made clear that this tribunal cannot act as the court of appeal against the report of the enquiry officer and the order of the disciplinary authority. This Court has very limited jurisdiction in reviewing the enquiry report and the punishment awarded by the disciplinary authority.

It is in the case of only giving injustice to the workman on account of perversity (illegality committed) by the enquiry officer or the disciplinary authority, the Tribunal can invoke its jurisdiction. It is not the case in this industrial dispute.

On perusal of the materials on record, I am unable to trace out any perversity and illegality in decision making of enquiry officer and the disciplinary authority. Moreover, the punishment awarded to the workman is in proportionate to the committed misconduct. The reference is accordingly answered. Workman is not entitled for any relief. Central Government be approached for publication of award, and thereafter, file be consigned to record room.

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1903.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंडियन बैंक के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 4/2009) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-7-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/56/2008-आईआर(बी-II)]
अनिल कुमार शर्मा, अनुभाग अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th July, 2010

S.O. 1903.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.4 /2009) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employees in relation to the management of Indian Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 6-7-2010.

[No. L-12011/56/2008-IR (B-II)]

ANIL KUMAR SHARMA, Section Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Tuesday, the 22nd June, 2010

Present: A. N. JANARDANAN, Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 4/2009

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Indian Bank and their Workman)

BETWEEN

The General Secretary, : Ist Party/Petitioner
Indian Bank Employee's Association,
No. 250 (Old No. 197), Linghi Street
Chennai - 600001

Vs.

The General Manager : II Party/Respondent
Indian Bank Head Office,
66, Rajaji Salai,
Chennai - 600001

APPEARANCE

For the Petitioner : Sri R. Sekar, Auth. Rep.
For the Management : M/s. T. S. Gopalan and Co. Adv.

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-12011/56/2008-IR(B-II) dated 12-8-2008 referred the following Industrial Disputes to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The schedule mentioned in that order is:

"Whether the action of the management of Indian Bank in imposing the punishment of Reducing the pay by two stages in the scale of pay for a period of two years with futher direction to the workman that he will not earn increment pay during the period of such reversion and on the expiry of the period, the reduction will have the effect of postponing further increments of his pay is justified? To what relief the workman is entitled ?"

2. After the receipt of Industrial Dsipute, this Tribunal has numbered it as I.D. 4/2009 and issued notices to both sides. The petitioner represented through Authorized Representative and the Respondent through Advocate and filed their Claim, Counter and Rejoinder Statement as the case may be.

3. The contentions raised in the Claim Statement bereft of unnecessary details are as follows:

P. K. Govindarajan's pay was reduced by 2 stages as in the reference while he was Agricultural Assistant in Chengam Branch of the Respondent/Bank. This was after issuance of a letter dated 18-6-2002. Show Cause Notice was issued on 10-7-2002. He in the meantime had been suspended on 28-6-2002. By reply dated 18-7-2002 he denied the charges but he was charge sheeted on 5-8-2002. Though the charges were proved baseless in the enquiry, the punishment was imposed on 31-3-2004 under Clause-6 (e) of the Bipartite Settlement dated 10-4-2002 but which is far beyond the scope of Clause-6 (e) but comes under Clause-6 (f). In appeal the punishment was upheld. Then the ID was raised which on failure this reference has occasioned. The workman, Assistant Secretary of the Association, a watch hunt by the authorities was targeted and victimized on false charge of insubordination not proved in the enquiry. The charges are that on 27-5-2002 he failed to write the Loan Sectional Daybook daily orally instructed to do so by the Branch Manager. When the Branch Manager issued office Order dated 29-5-2002 and called for his explanation and which Office Order Book sent to him through Durairajan, Sub-Staff was kept aside without signing and not returned to the Branch Manager. Then another Office Order was issued on 7-6-2002 which informed him that because of his non-compliance not only the Daily Daybook but also the submission of Daily Loan summary were delayed. On 8-6-2002 his explanation was called for within 3 days from the date of receipt of the letter. But there was no reply. On 19-6-2002 on permission over phone to come late by 1 hour he had not reported for duty

till 11.00 AM and there was "L" marked meaning 'Leave' against his name. At around 1.00 PM he initiated above the marking and claimed to have attended office. On 24-6-2002, the Branch Manager instructed him to work in the DD/SB/ Deposit/Daybook Section. The Office Order sent to him was kept without signing and was not returned. He also did not work in the Section. He disobeyed the orders of the superior amounting to willful insubordination or disobedience, a gross misconduct under Clause-5 (e) which was denied. The domestic enquiry was biased in victimizing him. The finding is perverse. The Office Order dated 7-2-2003, 8-2-2003 and 10-2-2003 alleged served were not shown to the workman. The workman used to sign all Office Orders shown to him. The quantum of punishment violating Clause-6 (e) in letter and spirit is another victimization. It is clear that provision under Clause-6 (f) was also reckoned for the punishment, which is a clear case of witch-hunting and victimization of worst order. Clause-6 (e) reads "be brought down to lower stage in the scale of pay upto a maximum of 2 stages or Clause- (f) have his increment's stopped with or without cumulative effect". The workman who is punished under Clause-6 (e) and not Clause-6 (f) does not expressly stop earning of his future increments. It is clear that after losing two of his already earned increments he will earn his first of 2 reduced increments likewise when it becomes due. Anything more than as under Clause-6 (e) should not be added and Clause-6 (f) should not be taken into account while punishing under Clause-6 (e). Innocence of workman is proved in the enquiry but he is punished. The punishment violates the service conditions. It is victimization on false charges inflicting multiple punishments. The same is to be quashed and he is to be paid the arrears due.

4. The Counter Statement, contentions precisely read as follows:

Agricultural Assistants are in the Clerical Staff and should attend to other work assigned by the Branch Manager, Agricultural Assistants are also appointed in the clerical cadre in the scale of pay of clerical cadre but are also with a special allowance. Agricultural Assistants in a rural branch assist in the disbursement of agricultural loans. There was no explanation given by workman to memo dated 8-6-2002. Following investigation report of Senior Manager, Circle Office he was suspended and Show Cause Notice was issued to which he replied on 18-7-2002 refuting the allegations and which was not acceptable. On 5-8-2002 he was chargesheeted for the persistent refusal to obey orders. The enquiry was held and he was found guilty to which on 28-7-2003 the workman offered comments. On 7-1-2004 Show Cause Notice of proposed punishment was issued and also for personal hearing whereafter on 31-3-2004 the punishment was confirmed which is only justified and valid. The same is not to be reviewed under Section-11A. There is no victimization. It is not in violation of Clause-6 of Bipartite Settlement. The finding is not perverse. The punishment is in accordance with the provisions of the Bipartite Settlement. The claim is to be dismissed.

5. In the Rejoinder Statement, the contentions in a nutshell are as follows:

The workman obeyed all the instructions of the Branch Manager. The charge of late attendance is malafide and motivated.

6. **Points for consideration are:**

(i) Whether the reduction in the pay by two stages in the scale of pay for a period of 2 years with further direction to the workman that he will not earn increment pay during the period of reversion and on the expiry of the period the reduction will have the effect of postponing further increments of pay is justified.

(ii) To what relief the concerned workman is entitled?

7. The evidence consists of Ex.W1 to Ex.W17 on the side of the petitioner and Ex.M1 to Ex.M8 on the Respondent's side all marked on consent. No oral evidence was adduced on either side.

Points (i) & (ii)

8. The challenge is against the punishment and nature of punishment and the second challenge is against quantum of punishment as bring violative of provisions of Bipartite Settlements. According to the petitioner Association the workman is victimized on false charges, not proved. Even in the case of punishment it exceeded the scope of the provision. It is contended that the workman having denied all the charges and under the weight of evidence adduced his innocence is established but he remains punished against Bipartite Settlement provisions rendering it void. According to Petitioner's Representative Office Orders allegedly violated were not shown to the workman and that was the reason for his not signing the same and the consequent non-compliance with the directions which they purport to contain. This has been his case in the enquiry. There is nothing contra in the enquiry proceedings to show that the workman did not sign the Office Orders out of his own violation. Another contention is that it is not usual to make use of local delivery registers for internal communication which normally is done by delivery of letters under acknowledgement. Regarding late attendance on 19-6-2002 really the workman was with permission for an hour from the Manager and he in fact attended duty at 12.30 PM and worked late on the date to compensate it. The Respondent alternatively argued without admitting that even if the workman is guilty what is attracted is only minor misconduct attracting minor punishment. The misconduct may amount to neglect of or

negligence in work or duties and breach [illegible] for running a department and unpunctual [illegible] which punishments are usually [illegible] adverse remarks or stoppage of [illegible] more than 6 months. But the [illegible] insubordination under the major [illegible] dispute that there has been non-[illegible] instructions issued by the Branch Manager [illegible] for the discharge of certain duties. The [illegible] whether petitioner has willfully defied [illegible] he was not actually knowing the instructions [illegible] actual communication of the instructions [illegible] that he is not seen to have signed it. The [illegible] the workman is that he has not disobeyed [illegible] of the Branch Manager. The case of [illegible] not being one of termination by dismissal [illegible] removal Section- 11A is not applicable [illegible] appreciation of the evidence except [illegible] perversity in the finding is involved. [illegible] guilt is not to be assailed for the reason [illegible] legal evidence and in the domestic [illegible] evidence is not sinequanon. Some [illegible] logically probative to a prudent mind [illegible] enough to enter a finding which are [illegible] Therefore, the finding is only to be upheld.

9. Coming to the punishment [illegible] is no scope for interference for the [illegible] me supra as gathered from the submissions [illegible] written arguments of the Respondent [illegible] the Management has since done a [illegible] upholding the petitioner's claim with regard to [illegible] of punishment by restoring workman's basic pay [illegible] 1-4-2006 thereby rectifying the second [illegible] viz. violation of provisions of Bipartite Settlement.

10. For the reasons aforsaid, it is only to be held that the punishment of reducing the pay by one stage in the scale of pay for a period of 2 years with further direction that he will not earn increment pay during the period of such reversion is justified. The direction that on the expiry of the period the reduction will have the effect of postponing further increments of his pay is not justified. The petitioner is entitled to the relief to [illegible] extent.

11. The reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A. transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 22nd June, 2010)

A. N. JANARDANAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined:-

For the 1st Party/Petitioner : None

For the 2nd Party/Management : None

Documents marked:-

Ex.No.	Date	Description
Ex.W1	28-6-[illegible]	Letter CH/V[illegible] suspending the [illegible] to P. K. Govinda[illegible]
Ex.W2	10-[illegible]	Show Cause Notice [illegible] CH/VLR/370/[illegible]
Ex.W3	18-7-[illegible]	Reply letter from [illegible] Govindarajan
Ex.W4	5-8-[illegible]	Charge Sheet [illegible] CH/VLR/[illegible]
Ex.W5	-	Extract of Order [illegible] 13 and 14
Ex.W6	2-6-[illegible]	8th Bipartite S[illegible] Extract of Agreement [illegible] Assistant Dat[illegible]
Ex.W7	30-4-[illegible]	Defence Summary [illegible]
Ex.W8	7-1-[illegible]	Letter CO/V[illegible] proposing punishment [illegible]
Ex.W9	11-2-[illegible]	Letter CO/VLR/[illegible]
Ex.W10	18-4-[illegible]	Letter from [illegible] Govindarajan [illegible] as reply to the [illegible]
Ex.W11	31-3-[illegible]	Letter CO/VLR/[illegible] imposing the punishment
Ex.W12	12-5-[illegible]	Letter from Sri [illegible] Govindarajan appeal [illegible] against the punishment
Ex.W13	9-6-[illegible]	Order from Appellate Authority confirming the punishment
Ex.W14	2-6-[illegible]	Misconduct and [illegible] under 8th Bipartite Settlements extract [illegible] 135-138
Ex.W15	29-8-[illegible]	Letter from the [illegible] Union to the Assistant Commissioner of [illegible] (Central) Chennai
Ex.W16	26-6-[illegible]	Reply letter from the Management to the [illegible] letter dated 29-8-[illegible]
Ex.W17	19-9-[illegible]	Rejoinder by the [illegible] Union with Assistant Commissioner of [illegible] (Central), Chennai

Documents marked on the Management's side

Ex.No.	Date	Description
Ex.M1	8-6-2002	Memo issued by the Branch Manager to Petitioner calling for explanation
Ex.M2	18-6-2002	Memo Circle Office to the petitioner for disobeying Bank Manager's order.
Ex.M3	20-9-2002 to 20-1-2003	Enquiry Proceedings
Ex.M4	–	(Series from (a) to (v)
Ex.M5	10-4-2002	Copy of Bipartite Settlement
Ex.M6	22-2-2003	Summing up of the Presenting Officer
Ex.M7	18-6-2003	Findings of the Enquiry Officer
Ex.M8	20-8-2009	Letter from Chief Manager, HRM, Head Office, Indian Bank to the Branch Manager, Indian Bank, Melarani Branch under reference HO: HRM: GRA:23410:2009-2010

नई दिल्ली, 7 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1904.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं एन.सी.एल. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 250/1989) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-7-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/194/1989-आईआर(सी-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th July, 2010

S.O. 1904.—In Pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 250/1989) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of NCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 6-7-2010.

[No. L-22012/194/1989-IR (C-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

No. CGIT/LC/R/250/89

Presiding Officer : SHRI MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN

Shri Rajbhan Singh,
Ex. Dumper Operator,
N.C.L. Duddhichua Project,
Post Dudhichua Colliery,
Distt. Sidhi (MP) .....Workman/Union

Versus

General Manager,
Duddhichua Project of NCL,
Post Dudhichua Colliery,
Distt. Sidhi (MP) .....Management

AWARD

Passed on 26th day of May, 2010

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L -22012/(194)/89-IR (C-II) dated 4-12-89 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal:-

> "Whether the action of the management of Dudhichua Project of N.C. Ltd. in dismissing Shri Rajbhan Singh, Dumper Operator w.e.f. 15-12-87 is justified? If not, then what relief the workman concerned is entitled ?"

2. The case of the workman, in short, is that the workman was appointed as Driver on 23-6-83 and was promoted to Dumper Operator Gr II, in 1984 and in Gr. I in 1986. The workman was on leave on 18-8-87 and 19-8-87 on account of his sickness and leave was granted by Shri Patel, Shift Incharge but Shri Krishna Kumar, Engineer cancelled his leave and marked him absent for two days. It is stated that he did not recover from illness and was on medical leave w.e.f. 22-8-87 to 2-12-87. It is stated that he was under the treatment of Dr. Badri Singh, Medical Officer, Government Hospital, Waidhan Distt. Sidhi and had furnished medical certificate to General Manager where it was directed to obtain counter signature of Sr. Medical Officer, Duddichua on 3-12-07. He accordingly obtained the signature and submitted his joining to Dy. General Manager of the project who allowed him to join the duty in "C" shift on 3-12-87. When he reported for his duty in "C" shift, he was not permitted to sign on the attendance register by the time keeper on the instruction of Superintendent of Mines. The workman submitted his application on 12-12-87 to the General Manager for permitting him to join his duty as he was on leave and the information of his sickness was duly sent to the office but he was not allowed and the order of dismissal dated 15-12-87 was served on him. The said dismissal order shows that a chargesheet was issued on him on 21-8-87 behind the back and a departmental proceeding was conducted with false charges. It is stated that the workman was President of Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh and therefore he was victimized by the management. It is submitted that dismissal order be set aside and the workman be reinstated with back wages.

3. The management appeared and filed Written Statement in the case. The case of the management, inter alia, is that the workman was working as Dumper Operator in Dudhichua Project of NCL, Singrauli. On 18-8-87 and 19-8-87, he was in "B" shift and was allotted duty to ply dumper. On both the days, he after marking present did not

operate the dumper and left the place without intimating the supervisor or superior authority. The Engineer Shri Krishna Kumar marked him absent by making specific remark in the column and informed the higher authority vide his letter dated 19-8-87. The workman got annoyed with the said Engineer and on 20-8-87 at about 2.50 PM, he assaulted, abused and man handled the said Engineer. The Engineer Shri Krishna Kumar submitted written complaint on 20-8-87 to the management. The management issued a chargesheet dated 21-8-87 to the workman by registered post which was returned unserved. The management initiated a departmental enquiry by appointing Enquiry Officer Shri P.N.P. Rai, Personnel Manager, Dudhichua and Management Representative Shri Rajender Ram, Sr. Executive Engineer Dudhichua. Enquiry Officer after holding exparte proceeding submitted the enquiry report. The Disciplinary authority after satisfied with the enquiry report, passed the order of dismissal from service on 15-12-87. It is stated that the workman committed serious misconduct by assaulting the superior while on duty and therefore the punishment was just and proper. Under the circumstances, the workman is not entitled to any relief.

4. On the basis of the pleading of both the parties, the following issues are recast for adjudication

I. Whether the departmental enquiry conducted by the management against the workman was proper and legal?

II. Whether the management is succeeded in establishing serious misconduct against the workman?

III. Whether the quantum of punishment is justified?

IV. To what other relief, the workman is entitled to?

5. **Issue No.1**

This issue is taken up as a preliminary issue and the then Tribunal after considering the materials on record came to the conclusion that the departmental enquiry was not fair and proper and the domestic enquiry was held vitiated on 11-9-95. Thereafter the management was allowed to prove misconduct in Court. Therefore, this issue is accordingly answered before.

6. **Issue No.II**

To prove the case, the parties have adduced oral and documentary evidence. According to the workman, he was sick on 18-8-87 and 19-8-87 and was allowed by Shift Incharge but the Engineer Shri Krishna Kumar cancelled his leave and marked his absent. The evidence adduced on behalf of the workman is completely contradictory. The workman, Raj Bhan Singh has himself contradicted from the pleading as has been given in the statement of claim. He has stated at Para-13 in his evidence that on 18-8-87 on 19-8-87 he was in the IInd shift and was allotted to ply dumper. He denied when it was suggested that 18 & 19-8-87 after making his presence he did not work and left the place of work. Thus it is clear that the evidence of the workman is not believable who has himself completely changed the manner of occurrence. The witness Shri Bholanath Upadhyay has also completely changed the manner of occurrence as has been pleaded in the statement of claim. It is evident that when the workman was absent on those days then the question regarding marking absent does not arise. The evidence of these witness is not reliable who appears to have concealed the real fact in question.

7. On the other, the management has examined oral and documentary evidence in the case. The management witness Shri Krishna Kumar was Superintending Engineer (Excavation) at Dudhichua Project. He has supported the case and is a victim. He has stated that the workman was allotted duty in IInd shift on 18 & 19-8-87 and after marking presence, he did not operate dumper. He informed the authority. Exhibit M/1 shows that he informed to DGM (Mines) regarding the above fact. This letter is fully corroborating the case of the management. He has further stated in his evidence that on 20-8-87, the alleged occurrence took place in the manner as has been pleaded in the Written Statement. He has further stated that on account of marking absent, the workman Rajbhan Singh assaulted him on the left side of the chest with fists and abused him by vulgar words. The word used is also stated in his evidence. He has stated that he complained the authority and was examined by the doctor. This fact is also corroborated from the documents. Exhibit M/2 is the complaint dated 20-8-87 whereby Shri Krishna Kumar informed the DGM (Mines) regarding the entire occurrence. Exhibit M/8 is the medical prescription dated 20-8-87 of the victim. This shows that the doctor found haematoma on the body of Shri Krishna Kumar which obviously resulted in assault because there is no other story to believe. Thus it is established from evidence that the workman committed injury to the Engineer by assault and the serious misconduct is established.

8. Another management witness Shri Mustaza Ali was Junior Mining Engineer (T) at Dudhichua Project from 25-10-86 to 11-6-93. He is also an eye witness of the occurrence. He has fully supported the case that the occurrence took place in his presence for marking absent to the workman of the days in which he had not worked after marking presence. There is nothing to disbelive this witness. He was not inimical to the workman. His evidence appears to be trustworthy and proves the occurrence which was amount to grave misconduct of the workman. Another management witness Shri S.N.P. Rai has proved the documents. I find and hold that the management has succeeded in establishing misconduct against the workman. This issue is accordingly decided in favour of the management.

9. **Issue No. III & IV**

Exhibit M/25 is the termination order dated 15-12-1987. This order shows that the workman Rajbhan Singh

was dismissed from the service considering the gravity of his misconduct. Considering the discussion made above, it is evident that the workman had assaulted and abused the superior at the work place during working hours which appears to be detrimental to the institution for strict discipline. I do not find any ground to interfere the punishment imposed by the management. I find and hold that the order of dismissal is just and proper and the workman is not entitled to any relief. Accordingly the reference is answered in favour of the management and against the workman.

10. In the result, the award is passed without any order to costs.

11. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1905.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस.ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 56/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-7-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/260/1999-आईआर(सी-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th July, 2010

S.O. 1905.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 56/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SECL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 6-7-2010.

[No. L-22012/260/1999-IR (C-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

No. CGIT/LC/R/56/2000

Presiding Officer : SHRI MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN

The working President,
M.P. Koyla Shramik Sangh (CITU),
Vill. & PO: Bankinogra,
Distt. Korba (MP),
Banki Mogra Workman/Union

Versus

The Chief General Manager,
SECL, Gevra Area,
PO Gevra Project,
Distt. Bilaspur (MP)
Gevra Project Management

AWARD

Passed on 19th day of May, 2010

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L -22012/260/99-IR (CM-II) dated 29-2-2000 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :—

"Whether the action of the management of SCEL, Gevra project, in deducting the wages of 1-1/2 hours per day for the period from 1-10-93 to 30-11-1995 i.r.o. Shri P.C. Upadhyay, clerk is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled ?"

2. The case of the workman, in short, is that the workman Shri P.C. Upadhyay was initially entered in the service of NCDC as a clerk in Sura Kachhar Colliery as a monthy rated employee prior to 1-1-1975. It is stated that he was Ex-NCDC employee and his service conditions cannot be changed. His working hours were only 6 1/2 hours per day. Subsequently he was transferred to Gevra project on 7-10-1991 to the office of General Manager, Gevra Area. Thereafter vide letter dated 14-8-1998, he was directed to work 8 hours per day. He lodged a protest but of no avail. It is stated that the management started deduction from the wages of the workman on the basis that he was not working eight hours per day. It is stated that he was transferred to the office of General Manager, Gevra Area on administrative reason but previously his working hours was 6 1/2 hours per day. The workman may be transferred on exigency of work from one station to another as per standard standing orders but his service conditions cannot be changed affecting to his right adversely. It is stated that the action of the management is illegal and amounts to unfair labour practice by deducting 1 1/2 hours per day from his wages. It is submitted that the award be passed in his favour with interest @ 18% per annum.

3. The non-applicant/management appeared and filed Written Statement. The case of the non-applicant interalia is that the workman Shri P. C. Upadhyay is not an Ex/NCDC employee nor he is entitled to avail the benefit of Ex-NCDC employee. Moreover the employee appointed within the period of 1-10-56 to 14-8-76 are covered within the term Ex.NCDC. He was Governed by the service conditions finalized by the Central Wage Board for Coal Industry. It is stated that the said workman joined at Gevra area on transfer on his own willingness on 7-10-1991 and the working hours of monthly rated employees were eight hours at Gevra Area and the same is also in Mines Act 1952. The non-applicant has not changed the service

conditions of the workman. He is, therefore, not entitled to any relief.

4. On the basis of the pleading of both the parties, the following issues are recast for adjudication—

I. Whether the workman was Ex.NCDC employee?

II. Whether the service conditions of the workman was changed on transfer by directing him to work eight hours per day?

III. Whether the workman is entitled to claim as has been referred by the reference?

5. **Issue No. I & II**

Both the issues are taken up together for the sake of convenience. The workman has adduced oral and documentary evidence in the case. The workman, Shri P.C.Upadhyay has stated in his evidence that he was appointed as a clerk on 3-9-1974 and placed in Sura Kachhar Colliery on a monthly rated employee in the NCDC department. In Sura Kachhar Colliery his working hours were 6 1/2 hours per day. He has stated that paper No. 7/2 is photocopy of his appointment letter. The said appointment letter is filed by the management. This shows that the workman has admitted his appointment letter dated 2-9-1974. The appointment letter shows that it was issued by General Manager, Korba who was under the Umbrella of Coal Mines Authority Limited. There is nothing to show that he was in the employment of NCDC. The appointment letter further shows his service conditions. Para-C is the service conditions which is reproduced below :—

> "You would be governed by the service conditions as recommended by the Central Wage Board for Coal Industry to the extent accepted by the Central Government. As regards, other conditions of service not covered by the accepted recommendations of the Central Wage Board, you would be governed as a rule, by the same terms and conditions of service as contained in the certified standing orders applicable to the daily rated and piece-rated workers of the Coal Mines and other establishments wherever you are posted. Your services will be further subject to any subsequent orders regarding the service conditions, working hours, leave, holidays etc. etc. any as may be issued by the Administration from time to time."

Thus it is clear that his service conditions was governed as recommended by the Central Wage Board of Coal Industry to the extent accepted by the Central Government. It further shows that other service conditions not covered by the accepted recommendation as a rule were to be governed by the same terms and conditions of service as in the certified standing orders applicable to daily rated and piece rated workers of coal mines and other establishment where ever he was posted. This itself shows that wherever he was posted the service conditions of that place were to be applicable as to the daily rated workers. The conditions further shows that the administration might issue orders time to time with regard to working hours etc. It also appears that he had to serve in any part of India. Thus it is clear that the service conditions of this workman was not governed by the existing rules of NCDC.

6. Another question is that by changing working hours as a result of transfer from one place to other, is deemed to be a change in the service conditions. The workman Shri P.C. Upadhyay and his witness Shri Kameshwar Singh have stated in their evidence that the workman was initially appointed at Sura Kachhar where the working hours was 6 1/2 hours a day and he was transferred to Gevra Project where he was asked to work for eight hours and his salary was deducted to the extent of 1 1/2 hours per day. To support this fact, the Union has filed a certificate of Dy. Personnel Manager Sura Kachhar which is marked as Exhibit W/1. This is filed to show that at Sura Kachhar Colliery, the workman's working hours was 6 1/2 hours per day. This is undisputed but the appointment letter of the workman shows that he can be posted in any where in India. Admittedly he was transferred to Gevra Project where the working hours was eight hours per day. This fact is supported by the office order dated 26-4-2004 of Gevra Area which is admitted by the parties and is marked as Exhibit W/3. This shows that prior to 3-5-2004, the working hours of Gevra Area was eight hours. The service conditions of this workman further shows that wherever he was to be posted in other establishment, the rules as per certified standing orders applicable to daily rated and piece rated workers of the said coal mines were to be applicable. Thus it is clear that at Gevra Area, the working hours was eight hours and the same was applicable to this workman as well.

7. The learned counsel for the workman submitted that he had not given any willingness to transfer to gevra Area. The office order dated 7-10-92 (Paper No.7/4) shows that the transfer had been made at his own request. However even if, it was not on his request the workman was unable to refuse his transfer in terms of his appointment letter. Thus the evidence shows that by changing the working hours due to transfer, the service conditions of the workman were not changed rather it was in the terms and conditions of his appointment.

8. The management has also examined one witness in the case. Shri K.A. Sundar is Personnel Manager in Gevra Project. He has stated that the workman was not Ex-NCDC employee and he was not entitled to the benefit extended to the NCDC employee. He was Wage Board Staff as it appears from his appointment letters. Considering the discussion made above, both the issues are decided in favour of the management and against the workman/ Union.

9. **Issue No. III**

In view of the above discussion, I find that the action of the management of SECL, Gevra Project is justified in deducting the wage of 1 1/2/ hours of the alleged period and therefore the workman is not entitled to any relief. Accordingly the reference is answered.

10. In the result, the award is passed without any order to costs.

11. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1906.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं भारतीय खाद्य निगम के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 27/2009) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 7-7-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/378/2007-आईआर(सी एम-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th July, 2010

S.O. 1906.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.27 /2009) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Food Corporation of India, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 7-7-2010

[No. L-22012/378/2007-IR (CM-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT CHENNAI

Tuesday, the 22nd June, 2010

Present: A. N. JANARDANAN, Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 27/2009

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Food Corporation of India and their Workman)

BETWEEN

The General Secretary, : Petitioner/IParty
Chennai Port and Dock Workers Congress,
No. 67 (45), Royapettah High Road,
Chennai - 600014

Vs.

The General Manager : Respondent/II Party
Food Corporation of India,
Regional Office, 5/54, Greams Road,
Chennai - 600006

APPEARANCE

For the Petitioner : Sri S. Vaidyanathan, Advocate
For the Management : Sri M. Imthias Advocate

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-22012/378/2007-IR(CM-II) dated 17-2-2009 referred the following Industrial Disputes to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The schedule mentioned in that order is:

"Whether the demand of the Chennai Port and Dock Workers Congress for extending the benefit of Assured Career Progression Scheme to the Handling Mazdoors of the Port Wing of FCI is legal and justified? To what relief are the workman concerned entitled ?"

2. After the receipt of Industrial Dsipute, this Tribunal has numbered it as I.D. 27/2009 and issued notices to both sides. Both sides entered appearance through their Advocate and filed their Claim, and Reply Statement as the case may be.

3. The contentions raised in the Claim Statement bereft of unnecessary details are as follows:

91 Handling Mazdoors are working in Chennai Port Wing of Food Corporation of India (FCI). As per settlement since 1965 onwards wage, allowances and other monetary benefits of them are fixed on par with Port and Dock Workers Settlement from the date of their appointment. Previously, post of Maistry existed and Mazdoors were promoted to the post. With the abolition of the post of Maistry, Mazdoors stagnate without any career opportunity. Government of India introduced ACP Scheme on the recommendation of 5th Pay Commission from 9-8-1999 which provides upgradation for 12 and 20 years respectively for those who stagnate. The petitioner association represented on 23-4-2007 to the Respondent to consider the case of the Mazdoors but there was no step taken which compelled the petitioner to raise conciliation on 21-5-2000 which failed by which the reference is occasioned. The statement of Respondent in the reply dated 5-7-2007 before the conciliation that it was the labourers who forewent the post of Maistry by an agreement is incorrect. Since 1988 the workers have been stagnating. If the ACPs is extended several workers would have been benefitted. Against the term that higher scale of pay would be fixed but with no practical offer of higher pay scale no financial upgradation has been granted. The benefit applicable to Class-III and Class-IV can be extended

to the workers as they belong to Class-IV category, both being under the Statutory Bodies and as already extended to other Autonomous Statutory Bodies. Prior to 1988 FCI had three categories of workmen as Category "A", Category "B and Category "C" Under 18(1) Settlement dated 4-7-1988 they are merged into one as handling Mazdoors without giving any higher scale under which "B" category workers will be classified as "A" and "C" category workers will be as "B" and later all will be classified as "A" category and which according the Respondent is an elevation. Actually "C" category is casual worker, "B" category is temporary worker and "A" category is regular employee. It is nothing but regularization and cannot be a promotion. The fact that no financial benefit was given shows that there was no promotion. The ACP Scheme was introduced by Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and whether the Respondent was a party to MoU does not arise. Based in the GO the Major Port and Dock Workers Federation arrived on a settlement on 2-8-2000 to implement the ACP. It is applicable to FCI Port Wing Workers on par with Port and Dock Workers. The Respondent is cast with duty to extend promotional opportunities. The benefit of settlement dated 2-8-2000 was extended to the members of the petitioner under Circular dated 28-2/28-3-2001. This benefit is denied to Chennai FCI Port Wing Mazdoor whereas it has been extended to all the FCI departmental labourers including Vizag Port throughout India. Circular No. 10 and 11 of 2000 shows that above the loader there are promotional opportunities as Mukadam, Tinel and a revised pay scale for the same for the FCI Departmental Workers at Mumbai City, Godown Manmad Pune etc. The discrimination is towards the FCI Chennai Port Wing Worker with not promotional avenues for ACP. As obtained information through Right to information Act D. Kothandam, Mazdoor, Traffic Department, Chennai Port was awarded financial upgradation under ACP Scheme from 8-10-2006. In his case with promotional avenues ACP was still extended. But in petitioner's case with no promotional avenues doing similar work the scheme is not extended. Non-extension of ACP to the petitioner members is unfair and unjustified. Hence the claim.

4. In the Reply Statement the contentions raised read briefly as follows:

The Port Wing of FCI was abolished long back and the mentioned 91 workers are receiving the minimum guaranteed wages without any work as per settlement. ACPs is not applicable to the labourers. The mentioned 91 labourers are governed by the Certified Standing Order and are excluded from the application of the FCI Staff Regulation, 1971, ACPs implementation is not warranted in their case. The departmental labourers cannot be termed as Class-III or Class-IV employees. It is not correct that the clubbing of "A", "B" and "C" categories together and re-designating as Handling Mazdoors is only a regularization and not upgradation. Due to closure of port operation of FCI as early as in 2001 the 91 departmental labourers have become idle for more than 8 years receiving the minimum wages throughout without any work. In spite of that awareness the ID is raised without justifiable cause and the same is liable to be dismissed.

5. **Points for consideration are:**

(i) Whether the demand for extending of ACPS to the Handling Mazdoors of the Port Wing of FCI is legal and justified?

(ii) To What relief they are entitled?

6. The evidence consists of Ex.W1 to Ex.W28 marked on consent subject to relevancy on the petitioner's side and Ex.M1 and Ex.M2 marked on consent on the Respondent's side. No oral evidence was adduced on either side.

Points (i) & (ii)

7. In sum and substance of the arguments advanced on behalf of the petitioner keenly asserts the claim of the petitioners for extension of ACP Scheme and the same is keenly denied by the other side. The prime contentions of the petitioners are that there is an ACP Scheme and it is not shown to be not applicable to the petitioner. It is further contended that upgradation given to petitioners is only regularization and not promotion because the scale in both the posts is the same. It is contended that there is no justification in denying ACP to them.

8. The arguments of the Respondent are that departmental labourers are not entitled to ACP which is only to the employees on the administrative side. Labourers are governed Industrial Standing Order and they do not even fall under the category of Group 'D' employees to become entitled to benefit as provided in Ex.M1 and Ex.M2. There is no settlement for creating any benefit to the workmen. Though under Ex.W25 settlement there has been a proposal to post them as Watch and Ward under Certified Standing Orders they are not to be absorbed as Class-IV. ACP is meant for only Group-III and Group-IV and not for labourers. Now they have become jobless. Since 2000 they are labourers getting minimum guaranteed wages without any work because of the closing of the port operations. Still ID is raised without justifiable cause and the same is only apt to be dismissed. Conceding to the arguments of the learned counsel for the Respondent which are apt. I am to hold that claim for extension of ACP to the Handling Mazdoors of the Port Wing of FCI is not legal and justified and they are not entitled to any relief.

9. The reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A. transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 22nd June, 2010)

A. N. JANARDANAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined:—

For the 1st Party/Petitioner : None

For the 2nd Party/Management : None

Documents marked on the side of the Petitioner

Ex.No.	Date	Description
Ex.W1	28-1-1964	Union Registration Certificate
Ex.W2	13-8-1985	Memorandum of Settlement under Section 18(1) of the ID Act.
Ex.W3	4-7-1988	Memorandum of Settlement under Section 18(1) of the ID Act, 1947.
Ex.W4	9-8-1999	The Assured Career Progression Scheme (ACPS)
Ex.W5	28-9-2000	Circular No.10/2000
Ex.W6	28-9-2000	Circular No.11/2000
Ex.W7	22-2-2001	Circular No.1/2001
Ex.W8	23-4-2007	Letter of the Petitioner Union to the Respondent
Ex.W9	21-5-2007	Application under Section 2 (k) of the ID Act, 1947 before the Conciliation Officer.
Ex.W10	11-6-2007	Reply from the Public Information Officer to the Secretary of the Petitioner Union for the information sought under the RTI Act.
Ex.W11	5-7-2007	Letter of the Respondent to the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Chennai.
Ex.W12	25-7-2007	Reply from the Public Information Officer, Traffic Department to the Secretary of the Petitioner Union for the information sought under the RTI Act.
Ex.W13	17-11-2007	Letter of the Respondent to the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Chennai.
Ex.W14	30-11-2007	Conciliation Failure Report
Ex.W15	28-1-2008	Reply from the Public Information Officer, Traffic Department to the Secretary of the petitioner Union for the information sought under the RTI Act.
Ex.W16	2008	Annual Returns of the Petitioner Union for the year 2008, Form E
Ex.W17	17-2-2009	Reference of the Government Ministry of Labour
Ex.W18	19-5-2009	Office Memorandum - Modified Assured Career Progression Scheme.
Ex.W19	27-5-2009	Letter of the Asstt. Public Information Officer, FCI to the Secretary of the Petitioner Union.
Ex.W20	-	Particulars of re-fixation of pay consequent re-designation of the Departmental Worker.
Ex.W21	-	Pay scales that existed in the major ports since 1-1-2009 to Class-III and IV categories.
Ex.W22	-	Standing Orders
Ex.W23	-	FCI Staff Regulations 1971
Ex.W24	-	List of Members
Ex.W25	17-12-2009	Memorandum of Settlement under Section-12 (3) of the ID Act 1947.
Ex.W26	5-11-2009	Office Order No. IR/32 (19)/ 2005-V.III of the Respondent.
Ex.W27	-	Revised pay scale of watchman
Ex.W28	11-4-1984	Memorandum of Settlement under Section-12 (3) of the ID Act.

Documents marked on the side of the Management

Ex.No.	Date	Description
Ex.M1	-	Standing Orders for Workmen employed at Madras Harbour by the Joint Manager (Port Operations) Food Corporation of India. Madras.
Ex.M2	8-5-1971	Food Corporation of India (Staff) Regulations, 1971 published in the Gazette of India, Part-III, Section-4.

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1907.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार हिन्दुस्तान लेटेक्स लिमिटेड के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, अरनाकुलम, कोचीन के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 28/2009) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 8-7-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था ।

[सं. एल-42025/5/2010-आई आर (डी.यू.)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th July, 2010

S.O. 1907.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 28/2009) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Ernakulam, Cochin as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Hindustan Latex Limited, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 8-7-2010.

[No. L-42025/5/2010-IR (DU)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ERNAKULAM.

Present : Shri P.L. Norbert, B.A., LLB., Presiding Officer

(Friday the 11th day of June, 2010/21st, Jashttam, 1932)

I.D. 28/2009

(I.D. 7/2007 of Industrial Tribunal, Kollam)

Workman : Smt. T. Radhamoni,
Kadappathala House,
Kadappathala Nagar,
East of Golf Club, Jawahar Nagar,
P.O.. Thiruvananthapuram

By Adv. Shri G.K. Sudheer.

Management : The General Manager,
Hindustan Latex Limited,
PB No. 2, Peroorkada,
Thiruvananthapuram

By Adv. Shri Ajith S. Nair

This case coming up for hearing on 7-6-2010, this Tribunal-cum-Labour Court on 11-6-2010 passed the following

AWARD

This is a reference made under Section 10(1)(d) of Industrial Disputes Act. The reference is :

"Whether the termination of employment of Smt. T. Radhamani, Casual Worker by the Management of Hindustan Latex Ltd., Peroorkada is justifiable or not? If not, what relief is she entitled to?"

2. The facts of the case in brief are as follows : reference was made by Government of Kerala to Industrial Tribunal, Kollam. Later it was transferred to this court and received by this court on 10-2-2009. The workman Smt. T. Radhamani contends that she was appointed as a casual labourer in management establishment, Hindustan Latex Limited on 2-1-1982. It was promised by the management that she will be given preference at the time of regular appointment in future vacancies. Her service was terminated on 21-5-1982. She was re-employed as causal labour on 15-2-1984. She continued up to 8-2-1986 and completed 2 years of continuous service when she fell unconscious and was hospitalised. She applied for leave on 10-2-1986. However the management issued show cause notice on 28-4-1986 and explanation was submitted along with medical certificate and fitness certificate. But the management terminated her service by order dated 23-5-1986. She contends that the termination is illegal and against the provisions of I.D. Act. Several representations were submitted to the management. Complaints were filed before District Labour Officer, Trivandrum as well as Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central). None of the authorities considered the complaints. Similar employees who worked along with the claimant were absorbed in service. The worker has no other source of income. She is entitled to be reinstated.

3. According to the management the claimant was only a casual worker. She has no right for regular employment. Therefore the termination of service cannot be treated as illegal. The management being a Government of India undertaking appointments can be made only as per guidelines. The claim is stale and is to be discarded. She was terminated from service as per her own admission on 23-5-1986. The dispute was raised only in 1999. There is no explanation for the inordinate delay. It is not correct to say that she has been working from 1982 to 1986. As per the records of the management she was engaged only on 9-10-1985 onwards only. While working as such she remained unauthorisedly absent and accordingly her name was struck off from the list of casual employees. It is not correct to say that she had worked continuously. The management does not admit that she fell unconscious due to illness on 8-2-1986. The management had not received any leave application. The management had issued a show cause notice to the workman. But no reply was received from the workman. The management has not received any representation from the workman. The management does not admit that employment in the management was the only source of income. There is no illegality in striking off the name of the worker from the list of casual employees and the worker is not entitled for reinstatement or for any other relief.

4. In the light of the above contentions the following issues arise for consideration.

1. Has the claimant worked continuously for 240 days in an year?

2. Is the termination legal?

3. Is she entitled for reinstatement?

5. The evidence consists of the oral testimony of WW1 and documentary evidence of Exts. W1 to 17 on the side of the workman and Exts.M1 to M3 on the side of management.

6. **Points Nos. 1 to 3 :** It is the case of the worker. Smt. T. Radhamani that she was engaged as casual labourer in Hindustan Latex Limited, on 2-1-1982 and was retrenched from service on 21-5-1982. Thereafter she was re-employed as casual labourer on 15-2-1984 and worked continuously till 8-2-1986 when she fell ill and was hospitalised (para 1 of claim statement). Thereafter the management issued a memo and was terminated from service on 23-5-1986. But the management does not admit engagement of the worker either in 1982 or 1984. According to the management she was taken as causal labourer only from 9-10-1985. She left the service from 9-2-1986. Hence she was served with a show cause notice and was terminated from service.

7. The status of the worker is admittedly casual labourer. Hence unless she proves continuous service of 240 days or more in an year she is not eligible for the benefits of S.25-F of I.D. Act. The burden to prove continuous service as defined under Section 25-B of I.D. Act is on the workman. The worker has no case that she was in continuous serivce for 240 days during the initial engagement in 1982. She worked only for 3½ months in 1982. But the management has not admitted even that engagement. However, Ext. W.1 is a certificate issued by management on 8-8-1982 showing that the workman had worked from 2-1-1982 to 21-5-1992 for 55½ days. Though the contention fo the management is not true there is no continuous service of 240 days during the year 1982. Thereafter she was re-employed according to her on 15-2-1984 and she continued to work so till 8-2-1986. From 9-2-1986 she was ill and hospitalised. This is also not admited by the management. According to them as per the records of management she was engaged from 9-10-1985 onwards only. Hence the question is whether the contention of the worker that she was engaged from 15-2-1984 continuously till 9-2-1986 is correct or not?

8. Ext. W9, 10, M1 and M-17 are relied on by the workman to substantiate the contention of continuous service. Ext. W9 series are ID cards issued by ESI Corporation and another I.D. card issued by management to the worker. The ESI card contains the dates of entry in service as 1-4-1985. It is contended by the learned counsel for the worker that unless she had been working 3 months prior to the date of card she would not have been given as ID cards by ESI corporation. But that alone will not prove continuous service of 240 days. Ext. W-10 is copy of PF Annual Statement of accounts in respect of the worker for the year 1986-87. It is submitted by the learned counsel for the worker that the statement is in respect of the contribution made during the previous year 1985-86. During the period 1985-86 she was in service till 9-2-1986. But from what date she was employed cannot be found out from Ext. W-10. Ext. M 1 is a list of casual employees engaged from 9-10-1985 till the concerned work was completed. The worker is Sl. No. 56 and C No. is 525. It was contended by the learned counsel that unless she was engaged prior to 9-10-1985 there was no occasion for allotting to the worker a casual worker number as shown in Ext. M1 list. The contention has no force as every worker is given ID card by the factory for the purpose of working in factory premises. It was then contended by the learned counsel for the workman that as per standing orders of the factory the management has to maintain a muster roll even for casual employees. Though certain records including Attendance Register were called for from management they were not produced by the management. The management in their counter affidavit replied that no muster roll or attendance register or PF contribution cards in respect of the worker under EPF Act for the period 1984, 85 and 86 are available. It was also submitted by the learned counsel that the worker had applied under Right to Information Act for certain records from the management, but on the ground that the documents were more than 20 years old, they were not supplied. Ext. W. 17 is an application dated 8-12-2009. The reply to Ext. W-17 application is part of Ext. W-17 and the reply is that since the documents were more than 20 years old prior to the application they are exempted from disclosure as per S.8(e) of RTI Act. The learned counsel for worker contends that the stand taken by the Information Officer is incorrect and documents even more than 20 years old can be furnished. However it is for the worker to prefer an appeal and get the documents if she succeeds. It is not for this court to express any opinion as to the decision of Information Officer.

9. The documents relied on by the worker would not show that she was engaged continuously for 240 days during any year. On the other hand Ext. W-11 notice of management dated 9-2-1984 issued to the worker asking her to report for employment as casual worker for 30 days, Ext. W-12 similar notice dated 14-5-1984 offering employment as casual worker for a short period, show that the engagement in 1984 was not continuous. Para 5 of written statement contains the averments that as per records she was engaged from 9-10-1985 onwards only. While so, she remained unauthorisedly absent from 8-2-1986 and her name was struck off from the list of casual employees. Para 3, 4 and 6 of the claim statement contain the averments that she fell unconscious while in service and was hospitalized on 8-2-1986 and she had applied for leave on 10-2-1986. However she was served with a memo to show-cause

regarding absence. On 28-4-1986 though she submitted an explanation with medical certificate she was terminated from service on 23-5-1986. Thus admittedly she had worked only up to 8-2-1986. As per Ext. M 1 she had worked from 9-10-1985 continuously till 8-2-1986. That means she had worked continuously for 4 months only which would come to 120 days. There is no other record to prove the contention of the worker that she had worked continuously for 240 days in an year. Still she was given notice admittedly on 28-4-1986. However she is not entitled to the benefits under Section 25-F of ID Act as there is no required continuous serivce as casual labourer. Hence there is no illegality in terminating the service of the worker on 23-5-1986 even without notice or compensation.

10. Though the management has a contention that the claim is stale as the dispute was raised after 13 years in 1999, there are records to show that she was knocking the doors of management and Labour Officers from 1987 onwards. Ext. W3 dated 23-10-1987 is a representation of the worker to the management. Ext. W4 dated 11-1-1993 is another representation submitted to the management. Ext. W5 dated 7-6-1994 is a complaint to the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C). Ext W6 dated 7-8-1999 is a complaint to District Labour Officer. Ext.W7 dated 10-2-2005 is another complaint to District Labour Officer. Ext. W-15 is a notice issued from the office of DLO on 26-7-1994 to worker as well as management for a joint discussion. Ext. W-16 is a similar notice dated 19-1-2006. Thus the worker was making representation and complaining about termination from service from 1987 onwards. Therefore the contention of the management that the claim is stale is unsustainable. However as the termination is legal the worker is not entitled for reinstatement or for any other relief.

In the result an award is passed finding that the termination of employment of Smt. T. Radhamani is legal and justified and she is not entitled for any relief.

The award will come into force one month after its publication in the official gazette.

Dictated to the Personal Assistant, transcribed and typed by her, corrected and passed by me on this the 11th day of June, 2010

P. L. NORBERT, Presiding Officer

Appendix

Witness for the workman

WW1 : Smt. T. Radhamani Workman

Witness for the Management Nil.

Exhibits for the workman

W1	Priority Certificate issued from Hindustan Latex Ltd., to Smt.T.Radhamani dtd. 08-08-1982.
W2	Fitness Certificate issued to the worker from the Government Hospital, Trivandrum.
W3	Complaint given by the worker to the Secretary, Hindustan Latex Ltd., dtd. 23-10-1987.
W4	Petition given to the Managing Director Hindustan Latex Ltd., dtd. 11-1-1993
W5	Petition given by the worker *to* the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) dtd. 07-06-1994.
W 6	Petition given *to* the District Labour Officer, Thiruvananthapuram dtd. 7-8-1999.
W7	Submission given *to* the District Labour Officer Thiruvananthapuram: dtd 10-2-2005
W8	Letter No.HL/PL/VI-I/89/16224 dtd. 28-3-1989 sent: by HLL to the worker.
W9	ID card issued *by* ESI Corporation to the worker.
W9(a)	ID card issued by management to the worker.
W 10	Copy to PF Annual Statement of Accounts in respect of the worker for the year 1986-87
W11	Notice of management dated 9-2-1984
W12	Notice dated 14-5-1984.
W13	Cash/Bank Receipt dated 15-1-1987
W14	OP ticket dtd 9-2-1986 issued to the worker
W15	Letter No. LR(1) 2543/94 dtd. 26-7-1994 of District Labour Officer, Thuruvananthapuram to General Manager HLL.
W16	Letter sent by District Labour Officer to General Manager, HLL, Tvm., and Smt. T. Radhamani.
W17	Application of Smt. T.Radhamani dtd. 08.12.2009 under Right to information Act submitted to Public Information Officer.

Exhibits for the management

M 1	List of casual employees engaged from 9-10-1985.
M2	Letter dated 6-6-1986 sent by worker to the Gereral Manager, HLL, Tvm.
M3	Standing Orders of HLL.

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Abstract

'LBR-Industrial Dispute between the Management of Hindustan Latex. Peroorkada and its workmen—Referred for adjudication—Orders issued.

Labour and Rehabilitation (A) Department

G.O.(Rt)No.1994/07/LBR.

Dated, Thiruvananthapuram, 23-6-2007.

Read:- Letter No. 1(4) 2361/07 dated 07-3-2007 from the Labour Commissioner.

ORDER

Whereas. the Government are of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between The General Manager, Hindustan Latex Ltd,P.B. No. 2, Peroorkada, Tirurvananthapuram: and the workmen of the above referred establishment Smt. T. Radhamani, Kadappathala House,. Kadappathala Nagar. East of. Golf Club. Jawahar Nagar, P.O. Thiruvananthapuram in respect of matters mentioned in the annexure to this order.

And whereas, in the opinion of Government it is necessary to refer the said industrial dispute for adjudication.;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 (1) (d) of the Industrial disputes Act of 1947 (Central Act XIV of 1947) the Government hereby direct that the said industrial dispute be referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Kollam. The Industrial Tribunal will pass the award within a period of three months.

By order of the Governor

SUSY EAPEN, Under Secy. to Government

To

The Director of Printing for publication in the Gazette and for supplying the usual number of copies to the Labour Commissioner and the Labour and Rehabilitation (A) Department, Government Secretariat, Thiruvananthapuram.

The Labour Commissioner, Thiruvananthapuram.

The Industrial Tribunal, Kollam. .....(with charter of demands)

The parties Concerned.

The District Labour Officer, Thiruvananthapuram

The Regional Joint Labour Commissioner, Ernakulam

Stock File/Office copy.

Forwarded by Order,

Section Officer.

ANNEXURE

"Whether the termination of employment of Smt. T. Radhamani, Causal Worker by the Management of Hindustan Latex Ltd., Peroorkada is justifiable or not? If not, what relief he is entitled to ?"

IN THE CEN TRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL-TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ERNAKULAM

Present: Shri.P.L.Norbert, B.A., LL.B., Presiding Officer (Thursday the 17th day of September, 2009/26th Bhadrapada, 1931)

I.A.50/2009

in

UNNUMBERED LD.

(I.D. 7 /2007 of Industrial Tribunal, Kallam).

Workman — Smt. T.Radhamani, Kadappathala House, Kadappathala Nagar, East of Golf Club, Jawahar Nagar P.O. Thiruvananthapuram.

By Adv. Shri G.K. Sudheer

Management — The General Manager, Hindustan. Latex Ltd., Peroorkada,. Thiruvananthapuram.

By Adv. Shri Ajith S. Nair

This case coming up for hearing on 24-8-2009, this Tribunal-cum-Labour Court on 17-9-2009 passed the following:

ORDER

This Industrial Dispute was referred by the Government of Kerala to Industrial Tribunal, Kollam and was numbered there as LD. 7/2007. But as per order dated 20-1-2009 it was transferred to this court being the appropriate court to adjudicate the matter. The worker filed this IA. praying for deciding the question of jurisdiction of this court to adjudicate and decide the dispute. Both sides were heard.

2. The order of the Industrial Tribunal, Kollam is as follows :—

"As this is a dispute to be adjudicated by Central Industrial Tribunal it is transferred to Central Industrial Tribunal, Ernakulam."

The management Company, Hindustan Latex Ltd. is a Government of India undertaking admittedly. The reference has to be made by appropriate Government defined under S.2(a) of Industrial Disputes Act. The relevant portion of the definition is :

"appropriate Government means :

(i) in relation to any industrial dispute concerning any industry carried on by or under the authority of the Central Government..... the Central Government, and

(ii) in relation to any other industrial dispute, the State Government."

Since the management company is a Government of India undertaking held and controlled by Central Government the appropriate Government as per definition S2(a) is the Central Government. But by virtue of the notification of the Ministry of Labour dated 3-7-1998 the powers exercisable by the Central Government under Industrial Disputes Act and the rules, was decided to be exercisable also by the State Government in repspect of all Central Public Sector undertaking and their sudsidiaries, Corporations and autonomous bodies specified in the schedule to the notification. Sl. No. 56 of the Schedule is the management company. Therefore both Central Government as well as State Government could refer the dispute for adjudication. In this case it was done by the State Government to 2007. But while reference was pending before the State Industrial Tribunal, Kollam another notification was issued by the Ministry of Labour and Employment on 5-5-2008 whereby the prior notification was rescinded except in respect of things already done. In view of 2008 notification the power exercisable under I.D. Act. is vested only with the Central Government and its subordinates. In the light of this notification and in view of the fact that the appropriate Government admittedly being the Central Government the adjudication of the dispute has to be made by this court. Though the reference is made by the State Government by reason of 1998 notification it is unnecessary to drag the workman to Central Government authorities for formally complying with the procedure of once again referring the same dispute to this court. Hence I find that this court. has jurisdiction to adjudicate the dispute. The office is directed to number the case and issue summons to the parties.

Dictated to the Personal Assistant, transcribed and typed by her, corrected and passed by me on this the 17th day of September, 2009

P.L. NORBERT, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1908.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा 1 अगस्त, 2010 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा-76 की उप-धारा (1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबंध आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :

"आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य के मेडक जिले के शिवमपेट मण्डल के नवाबपेट एवं गोमारम राजस्व गांव में स्थित सभी क्षेत्र।"

[सं. एस-38013/28/2010-एसएस-1]
एस. डी. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi the 20th July, 2010

S.O. 1908.—In exercise of the powers [illegible] sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' [illegible] Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st August, 2010 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections [illegible] which have already been brought into force) and Chapters V and VI (except Sub-Section (1) of Section [illegible] 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh namely

"All the areas falling within the Limits of the villages of Nawabpet and Gomaram of Shivampet Mandal in Medak District of Andhra Pradesh."

[No. S-38013/28/2010-[illegible]]
S.D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1909.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा [illegible] उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा-76 की उप-धारा (1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) उत्तराखण्ड राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात्

क्र. सं.	राजस्व ग्राम का नाम	राजस्व परगना	तहसील
1.	जशीधरपुर, बलभद्रपुर, सिताबपुर, भिडकुल, लोकमणीपुर, जयदेवपुर, मनदेवपुर, दलीपपुर, भूपदेवपुर, गन्दरिपाखाण, श्रीरामपुर व कोटद्वार नागरपालिका क्षेत्र	कोटद्वार	कोटद्वार

[सं. एस-38013/27/2010-एसएस-1]
एस. डी. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi the 20th July, 2010

S.O. 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st August, 2010 as the date on which

the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI (except sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Uttrakhand namely :—

Sl.No	Name of the Revenue Village	Revenue Pargana	Revenue Tehsil	District
1	Jashodharpur, Balbhadrapur, Sitabpur SIDCUL, Lokmanipur, Jaydevpur, Mandevpur, Dalippur, Bhupdevpur, Gandripakhan, Srirampur & Municipal limits of Kotdwar	Kotdwar	Kotdwar	Paudi

[No. S-38013/27/2010-S.S.-I]

S. D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1910.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा 1 अगस्त, 2010 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 [धारा-76 की उप-धारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबंध उत्तराखण्ड राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :—

क्र. सं.	राजस्व ग्राम का नाम	राजस्व परगना	राजस्व तहसील	जिला
1.	विक्रमपुर, भौना इस्लामपुर, बदरीपुर, चकरपुर, जगन्नाथपुर, पिपलिया व बाजपुर नगरपालिका क्षेत्र	बाजपुर	बाजपुर	उधमसिंह नगर

[सं. एस-38013/26/2010-एस.एस.-1]

एस. डी. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi the 20th July, 2010

S.O. 1910—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st August, 2010 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-Vand VI (except sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Uttrakhand namely :—

Sl.No	Name of the Revenue Village	Revenue Pargana	Revenue Tehsil	District
1.	Vikrampur, Bhona Islampur, Chakarpur, Badaripur, Jagannathpur, Pipaliya and Municipal limits of Bajpur	Bajpur	Bajpur	Udhamsingh Nagar

[No. S-38013/26/2010-S.S-1]

S. D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 1911.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा 1 अगस्त, 2010 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय 5 और 6 [धारा-76 की उप-धारा (1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबंध उत्तराखण्ड राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :—

क्र. सं.	राजस्व ग्राम का नाम	राजस्व परगना	राजस्व तहसील	जिला
1.	दादूवाला, पट्टी मनसा, तीरगढ़ी, गोंगूवाला, हलदुआ साहू व जसपुर नगरपालिका क्षेत्र	जसपुर	जसपुर	उधमसिंह नगर

[सं. एस-38013/25/2010-एस.एस.-1]

एस. डी. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi the 20th July, 2010

S.O. 1911—. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st August, 2010 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter-IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-Vand VI [except sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Uttrakhand namely :—

Sl.No.	Name of the Revenue Village	Revenue Pargana	Revenue Tehsil	District
1.	Daduwala, Patti Mansar Teergahi, Narainpur, Ganguwala, Haldua Sahu and Municipal limits of Jaspur.	Jaspur	Jaspur	Udhamsingh Nagar

[No. S-38013/25/2010-S.S-1]

S. D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

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